INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 248- BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 19, 1929. ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SIR SANKARAN CHALLENGES SIMON COMMISSION.

Not Competent To Decide Indian Problem.

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Nagpur Knight & Associates Bow To The Inevitable.

AGREE TO SIGN SANKARAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

There is considerable speculation as to the actual recommendations of the Central Committee in regard to the Central Government. The Central Committee members who believed that the minimum advance in the Central Government should be in the nature of the transfer of all civil departments to the Legislature were in a majority, but in view of the contretemps that has arisen since as a result of the clash between Sir Sankaran and some of his colleagues it is difficult to forecast the exact nature of their recommendations.

SIR SANKARAN'S MEMORANDUM.

In this connection it would considerably interest the press to know the view which Sir Sankaran urged on his colleagues and which brought a good deal of unpopularity to him. Sir Sankaran Nair urged on his colleagues in a memorandum which he caused to be circulated to the Members of the Central Committee. Sir Sankaran observed:—

"In considering the problem of the Provincial constitution save in case of the Central Provinces we have had the cooperation of the Provincial Councils themselves and a large volume of the evidence both oral and written has been placed before us. As regards the Central Government not only is the evidence placed before us vague and incomplete, but the work of "Joint Conference" has proceeded in the face of the active opposition of the Legislative Assembly. The Central Committee, it is true, is composed of the members of the Central Legislature who are in a position to criticise the suggestions put forward and to submit counter proposals from their own experience. The Statutary Commission, however, is completely lacking in this element of personal experience and is, therefore ill-qualified to put forward proposals for the reform of the Central Government. It is essential that any measure of reform introduced into the Central Government should be carefully considered and based upon adequate information not only as to what has taken place in the past but as to the probable consequence of any constitutional changes that may be introduced. It is undesirable for reasons which have been put forward that the Central Committee or the Statutary Commission should themselves attempt to solve the problem of the future constitution of the Central Government.

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The plea put forward by Sir Sankaran is a plea for a Round Table Conference. It was obnoxious to the members of the Simon Commission as it detracted from their importance. And the members of the Central Committee also felt offended. The Assembly members felt that it was emphasising their unrepresentative character. The result has been a deadlock of which so much has been heard in the public press. If the Indian members of the Central Committee had taken a broader view and supported Sir Sankaran in his view they would have considerably assisted the convening of a Round Table Conference. To-day if a Round Table Conference is called it will be in spite of the members of Central Committee and not because of them.—Free Press.

NAGPUR KNIGHT ADMITS DEFEAT?

—:o:—

To Sign Secretariat Report.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The prospects of a unanimous signature of the Secretariat Report of the Indian Central Committee have suddenly brightened. Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan has already decided to sign it subject to a minute of dissent on the communal questions. His reason is that the Secretariat Report is the least controversial. Sir Zulfiquar has accordingly withdrawn his signature from Sir Harisingh Gour's report.

Mr. M C. Raja has signed the Secretariat Report prior to his departure for India subject to an explanatory note on the "depressed" classes question. It is now understood that it is very likely that Dr. Suhrawardy and Sir Harisingh Gour will also sign it subject to respective minutes of dissent. This will make eight signatures out of the nine members of the Committee to be appended with several minutes of dissent and efforts are being made to obtain the endorsement of Mr. K. Premchand who has sailed for India after the submission of his own report.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Demand For Facilities For Interviews.

BHAGAT SINGH'S APPLICATION TO MAGISTRATE.

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Despite the fact Raghunath alias "M" has been remanded to the magisterial custody till the 21st instant, he was brought along with the other accused from the Borstal jail to stand his trial with the other accused. A long discussion followed when Mr. Kapur, defence counsel, made an application under Section 344-C for adjournment of the whole case till the 21st instant as otherwise counsel pleaded, the whole trial was vitiated. Arguing his application counsel pleaded there was hitherto no complete *challan* before the Court, and since the prosecution was not going to proceed against Raghunath separately, the case may be adjourned till the remand expired. The prosecution counsel partly agreed with the defence, and at the former's suggestion the police removed Raghunath from the dock and a Complete *challan* was submitted.

WANTED REASONABLE FACILITIES.

Bhagat Singh and others at this stage made two applications asking the Magistrate to give them reasonable facilities with regard to interviews with friends and relatives and requesting the Magistrate to grant them more frequent and longer interviews among themselves for consultation and perusal of evidence.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S STATEMENT.

Khan Sahib Kelandar Ali, Public Prosecutor thereupon in the course of a lengthy statement said they have no objection whatsoever to grant any reasonable facilities which may enable the accused either to arrange for their defence or to feed themselves well or to see

(Continued on page 16).

PARVATI SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Suspension For A Fortnight.

POONA "UNTOUCHABLES'" DECISION.

Give Time To Mr. Kelkar To Mediate

POONA, Oct. 18.

Through the intervention of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Swami Anand and other leaders the Satyagraha by "untouchables" which was to have been resumed to-day at the Parvati temple has been postponed for a fortnight to enable Mr. Kelkar to make efforts to bring about a settlement between the parties. Crowds, however, gathered near the temple in larger numbers than on Sunday last and included a strong Muslim element which attracted special attention.

The "untouchables" were jeered by caste Hindus as they passed in procession to the foot of the hill where they held a meeting. Mr. Gould, Collector, and police officials were on the spot. The meeting dispersed without any untoward incident.—A.P.

DEMANDS OF SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

The following are the demands put forth by the Poona Satyagrahis:—

(1) That the trustees should allow touchables as well as untouchable Hindus to enter the temple and take the darshan of the deity from a particular spot marked by a railing or such other means which should not be farther than a certain distance say six feet from the doors of the room containing the principal image.

(2) That if the trustees choose or insist upon allowing the so-called touchables still further privileges in excess of those contained in para (1) the negotiators will press for the same being extended to untouchables also or support efforts in that direction or at least in their own conduct refuse to enjoy the same privileges

(Continued on page 16.)

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Employers' Group To Co-operate.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. BROWN.

GENEVA, Oct. 17.

At the open session of the International Labour Conference the compromise resolution which vindicates attitude taken by the employers in regard to the selection of non-Government delegates and advisers was passed both Government and Workers' delegates consenting. In consequence the employers are participating wholeheartedly and the Conference has got into full swing again. The Conference is expected ro continue till 26th. This does not give the Conference time to conclude all the items on the agenda and it is likely that the Conference may adjourn the consideration of some of the controversial questions to another Conference. Meanwhile the employers' group have appointed a Sub-Committee of their own group to inquire into the protests lodged by the Indian commercial organisations against the nomination of Mr. Brown so that they may be able to instruct the Employers' delegate on the Credentials Committee in regard to the attitude that he should take.—Free Press.

Employers' Delegates Discuss Working Hours On Board Ships.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Geneva.—Employers' delegates have returned to the Conference and are participating in the work of the committee, discussing hours of work on board the ships.—Reuter.

DISTRUST OF ANGLO-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY?

Franco-Italian Pourparlers On Naval Disarmament.

JAPAN URGES MUTUAL TALKS.

Kellogg Pact As Starting Point In Five Power Conference.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Paris.—It is officially announced that the French Government has agreed to Italy's desire to exchange views prior to the London Conference.

It is understood with reference to this that the French Government does not intend to engage in any particular conference with any one country prior to the five power conference, being of opinion that each Government is free to negotiate with all other interested States in order to provide the greatest possible chance of the success of the Conference and that there should not be any hard and fast preliminary agreement but merely cordial exchange of views.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NOTE TO BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Kellog Pact As Starting Point.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Japanese acceptance of the invitation to the Naval Conference, says that the Japanese Government is gratified at the willingness of the British Government to continue the informal conversations with the Ambassador on many points which may require elucidation.

It attaches the highest importance to the same procedure as the MacDonald-Dawes discussions being followed by the British and Japanese Governments in order to reach an agreement between them on various questions to be submitted to the Conference, the success of which will doubtless largely depend on the satisfactory issue of such preliminary discussions.

The Note cordially supports the principle that the Kellogg Pact should be starting the point of the discussions.—Reuter.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Stinison To Lead U. S. Delegation.

LONDON, Oct. 18

Washington.—President Hoover has decided that the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, should head the United States' Delegation to the London Naval Conference.—Reuter.

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"MAC" AT OTTAWA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Rugby.—Mr. MacDonald accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald left Toronto at mid-night for Ottawa where he arrived this morning. He was met by the Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King. Mr. MacDonald proceeded to Government House where he was welcomed by Lord Willingdon whose guest he will be during his stay in the Dominion capital. Later he went with Mr. Mackenzie King to the latter's country house at Kingsmere for a talk which is expected to deal mainly with the subject of naval limitation. To-night Mr. MacDonald will be the guest of honour at a dinner to be given by the Dominion Government in Parliament Building at Ottawa and he will probably make an important speech on the occasion. He has a number of other engagements to fulfil before he leaves Ottawa for Montreal on Monday evening.—B.O.W.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S WELCOME TO MACDONALD.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Oct. 18.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was the guest at the Government Banquet last night at the Parliament House, Ottawa. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, in an address of welcome suggested that the organisation and methods which had worked so efficiently and beneficially as the means of preventing and amicably adjusting differences between the United States and Canada might be extended and so adapted as to apply to all possible differences between every part of the British Empire and the United States with the greatest possible advantage to all concerned. He added: "Might I not go a step further and ask, the Prime Minister of Great Britain whether he does not see in the Rushbag Agreement and international Joint Commission models which might with advantage be employed by all nations of Europe and indeed by all nations of the world in the prevention and adjustment of differences as they may arise with their immediate neighbours?"—B. O. W.

DEATH OF HAJ COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 18.

Khan Bahadur Muhammed Inamul Huq, Secretary of the Haj Inquiry Committee, died in the Sassoon Hospital yesterday.—P.A.

OUT TO BREAK WORLD RECORD.

—:o:—

Endurance Swimming In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

A large crowd, including ladies, gathered round the College Square tank since yesterday morning amidst a monsoonish weather to witness two Bengali swimmers, Mr. Motilal Das (34) of College Square Swimming Club and Mr. Pushkar Bagchi (19) of Benares who are attempting to break the world record in endurance swim for 62 hours.

The swimmer took to water at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. After 17-3/4 hours' swim, Mr. Pushkar retired on medical advice, while Mr. Motilal Das is still continuing the swim without a break for 37 hours, making continuous strokes. Bands have been playing and rockets and guns are being fired to prevent the swimmer from sleeping.—Free Press.

R-101 Makes Second Flight.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

R 101 made her second test flight to-day over the Midlands with fifty crew and a few passengers, including Lord Thomson.—Reuter.

SATIN'S CONDITION.

—:o:—

Still On Liquid Food.

TOO WEAK TO SIT UP.

BARISAL, Oct. 18

Satin Sen is slowly progressing He is still on liquid food and too weak to sit up yet.—Free Press.

Latest News.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and Dr. Suhrawardy have signed the Secretariat Report of the Indian Central Committee.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Paris.—Message from Colomb-Bechar (Morocco) says that a native force of 150 ambushed a detachment of the French Foreign Legion on 14th October south of Merija, Morocco, and fifty legionaries were killed and eighteen injured. Only seven escaped unhurt. The survivors were saved by another detachment of the legion which was informed of the affair by the air force. The Moroccan troops pursued attackers who suffered heavy losses.—Reuter.

STRIKERS' CLASH WITH BLACK-LEGS.

Karachi Dock Workers Disown Local Leaders.

DEMAND HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS.

KARACHI, Oct. 18.

The dock strike here intensified this morning and an ugly situation was only averted by police intervention, when the strikers armed with lathies interfered with an attempt to take labour recruited elsewhere to work shipping in the harbour. Scuffles ensued but were prevented from reaching serious dimensions and in order to preclude further conflict, outside labour was dispersed. The strikers, however, are not interfering with stvedores and the Port Trust's permanent employees. The Local Labour Leaders including the Port Trust Labour Union officials have no influence with the strikers who disown them and are electing leaders of their own including a gigantic woman labourer. Till noon to-day the grievances of the strikers had not been specifically formulated, but it is understood that higher wages are now demanded in addition to shorter hours.

A Port Trust official met the strikers this morning and their leaders have been asked to formulate the men's demands in a regular manner and to submit them to a joint meeting of the workers and employers on Monday morning so that an effort might be made to effect a settlement. Meanwhile it is demanded that pending the meeting the strike should be called off, but the strikers have not yet made any decision.—A.P.

STOCKS & SHARES

Some Long Liquidation.

MARKET ACTS HEAVY.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The share market ruled somewhat quiter on long liquidation. In the absence of speculative support the market acted heavy owing to large long interest. Mill shares opened somewhat over previous closing. There was scattered business at the outset but soon followed by long liquidation. At the decline the market was rather steady. Bombay Burma and Tata Hydros ruled easy on profit taking. Tata Power and Andhras also recorded some decline. Cement shares were adversely affected on selling in narrow market. Tata Steel shares opened firm with good hopes but absence of demand caused some weakness. The Stock Exchange will remain open on Thursday the 31st inst. from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for "Moorat" night Sodas. The business for December settlement will commence from Monday the 21st inst.

There was no business on cash for Mill shares and Pressing factories. In railway shares Amritsar-patti were done at Rs. 115/ and Sialkots changed hands at Rs. 89/. Among Bank shares India Bank opened at Rs. 98 and closed at Rs. 98/8. Imperial Bank shares after opening at Rs. 1380/ declined to Rs. 1375/ new issues were steady at Rs. 338/12. Union Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 3/4 and Centrals were placed at Rs. 17/14 Andhra Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 756/4 and declined at Rs. 753/12. Tata Power Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 645 Gwalior Cements opened at Rs. 99/ but lost one rupee. Punjab Cement shares improved to Rs. 12/4 after opening at Rs. 12/ Jupitar Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 12/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 792, 86, 99, 88, 90
Century 331,37
Colaba 138-2
Crescent 93-2
Fazul 565,58,60,62,63,61
Indore 372
N. Madhowji 27
Nagpur 482
N. New Great 176
Pearl 336,34,36,37
Simplex 49, 50
Swadeshi 417
Burma 772,68,70
Hydro 1271, 66, 67, 65, 17
Tram 146-9,46-14,46-4
Deff. 296, 90-10, 93, 91-14
Ord. 74,73,73-10,73-4
Bundi 18-12,10
Indian 290,85,87,86,87
Katni Ord 211
Alcock 343,45,43

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 75-10.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201. 790.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20, Century 100, 337-8.
Central India 482-8.
Colaba Land 100, 138-2.
Crescen t100, 93-2.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475. —
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-6
Ebrahim Fabaney 200, 146-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280, 561-4
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 122-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100. 1221 372-8
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100. nil 11-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 171-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50. nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 156-4
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 178-4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210. 337-8.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10. nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 50.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 418-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500. 2480.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 945.

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 98-8
Baroda 5500 0-8 xd. 76-8.
Central 200 xd., 18.
Imperial 506, 40f, 1375
Eastern £5 xd. 87.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 338-12.
Union 5/11, 3-4.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-10.
Central India Mining 5-12
Gwalior Cement 88. 98.
Indian Cement 287-8.
Punjab Cement 100. 12-4.
Shahabad Cement 10y, xd. 147-8
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 17-12.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 208-12.
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 87.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 138-12.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd., 124-6.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 753-12
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1267-8.
Tata Power 800, nil, 645
Karachi Electricity 100 0/42 150.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 142-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1235 80 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-12.
New India Assurance 6y 22.
Oriental Government Securit Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y, 343-12.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 12.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 217-8 Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 215 14.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 35.
Burma (1) Corporation 770.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord. 365 Def. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 12-4.
Tata Construction xd. 42.
Tata Iron Ord. 73-4.
Tata Iron Defd. 291-14.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 141.
Tata 2nd Pref. 81-12.
Andhra Pref. 1,020
Tata Power Pref. 1092-8.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.

DECLINE IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

—:o:—

GOOD WEATHER.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. in their Cable State that Chicago cables wheat heavy plate offerings corn. Weather continues favourable.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 18.

In sympathy with overnight decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 333|12 for Broach A-M. delivery. There was a small turnover and both buyers and sellers are nervous to operate at this level in hope of a reaction. As a matter of fact many operators are awaiting to unload on any improvement. Liverpool opening advices were steady and rates at 5-30 p.m., closed as under:—

Broach A.-M.	333	12	0
Oomra D.-J.	291	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	232	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Sharp Decline.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Oct.	... 210.10—6.00
Jan.	... 202.40—2.70
April	... 201,60—2.70

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Wheat	381	cwts
Linseed	6,964	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	359	,,
Gingellyseeds	197	,,
Groundnuts	3,945	,,
Castorseeds	465	,,
Rice	35,634	,,
Myrabollams	1,202	,,
Cottonseeds	2,410	,,
Gram	837	,,
Joowar	1,541	,,
Maize	35	,,
Barley	85	,,
Bajree	341	,,
Coal	1,146	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|2; highest Rs. 50|4; lowest Rs. 49|10|6; closing Rs. 49|12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54|6; lowest Rs.. 54; closing Rs. 54|3.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

100	Forbes & Co.	Sangrur	213
100	Volkart Bros.	Hingoli	170
200	Do.	Karanja	145
100	Petit Mill	Upland	305
100	Colaba Land Mill	Pan-dharpur	242
100	Rathi & Co.	Amalner	251-12
100	Japan T. & Co.	Akola	260
100	Do.	Amraoti	261
100	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Jalna	260
100	Do	Karanja	265

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Bengal D.-J.	232
Broach A.-M.	333
Oomra D.-J.	290

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Receipts for week ending 17th Oct.

	1929 Bales	1928 Bales
Bengals	2987	4754
Oomras	5688	6049
Dholleras	709	203
Broach	736	102
Southerns	6403	517
Persians	12	...
Americans	....	132
Egyptians	....	....
E. Africans	3596	1571
Other sorts	....	....
Total	20131	13328

Exports for week ending 17th Oct.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	406
Continent	418/
China	109
Japan	13869
Coast Ports	602
Total	19957

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR:

Europe	3740
China, Japan and Coast Ports	13384
Total	17624

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th Oct.

1929	1928
97060	43044

Exports from 1st Sept. to 17th Oct.

	1929	1928
United Kingdom	6159	2834
Contnient	80227	87772
China	7374	31842
Japan	86317	134160
Coast Ports	2071	3238
U. S. A.	4200	230
Total	186148	260076

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 17th Oct. 1929 ..	14864
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 17th Oct. 1929 ..	104896
Same period last year	10382
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th Oct. 1929 ..	767[illegible]
Same time last year	740041

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures Again Decline 16 to 12 Points

HEAVY HEDGE SELLING AND LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and ruled easy throughout the day on heavy hedge selling and long liquidation influenced by favourable weather. When a decline of 22 points was recorded, there was some covering which caused a rally of 6 points and the market closed at a decline of 16 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 18 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market exhibited considerable weakness and closed at a decline of 18 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 14 points to 17.75c.

Port Receipts amounted to 68,000 bales while exports totalled 72,000 bales showing a reduction of 4,000 bales in Port stocks which are rapidly increasing in volumes every day.

The Liverpool cotton market opened quiet at a decline of 6 points, but recovered 3 points from the opening level on scattered covering. In the afternoon prices gave way on Southern hedge selling and lower New York opening advices. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Middling American cotton spot prices declined 2 points to 10.06 and sales declined to 7,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled rather steady on short covering and closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 15.75c.

Empire cotton futures ruled weak and closed at a decline of 9 to 6 points with January 9.55 and March 9.64.

The market is under the influence of heavy crop movement and continued hedge selling. Recent favourable weather over the cotton belt has encouraged long liquidation. Although the long interest is said to have been liquidated, but at the same time there is very little short interest. This can be explained from the various private cables, all of which look for higher prices.

PRIVATE CABLES:

New York December Highest 18.11 —.01; Lowest 17.83 —.24. January Highest 18.22 (opening); Lowest 18.00 (2-17 p.m.).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends, dated 17th October, 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—"Market declined on hedge selling, absence of speculative buying and sympathy with New York."

New York:—"Market continues under considerable pressure of hedge selling and liquidation. Market looks sold out at present. Piecegoods market quiet but firm. Yarn quiet and a shade easier."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends. Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Hedge selling, favourable weather, but trade buys scale down."

Reuter:—Market was very weak on heavy hedge selling. Prices further declined on liquidation and favourable weather."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

We still prefer to operate on the bull side although we do not look for any really sustained advance. Recommend buying summer months against sales New York about present differences.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 17.

December	17.96—.16
January	18.08—.15
March	18.37—.13
May	18.66—.12
July	18.70—.13
Middling Spot	18.00—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 17.

October	17.66—18
December	17.88—.15
Middling Spot	17.75—.14

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 17.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	Unquoted
January	Unquoted
March	18.48

New York, 11-45 a.m.

October	17.90
January	18.15
March	18.44.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Nov. 44/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov. 43/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Afloat Sellers 45/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3
Jan/March per cwt	12/6

C. & F. Bombay.

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/4-1/4

C. & F. Karachi.

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/4-3/4

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	68,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	63,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.00—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.25—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.50—.05
Bengal, Good	5.75—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.00—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.25—.05
Oomra, Good	6.90—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.50—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.10—.05
Broach, Fine	8.35—.05
Broach, Superfine	8.60—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

October	14.74+.05
November	14.77+.06
January	14.85+.04
March	15.00+.05
May	15.35+.03
July	15.51—.03
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	15.75+.10

LIVEROOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

	Opening	Closing.
October	9.71	9.66—.08
November		9.61—.09
December		9.65—.09
January	9.73	9.69—.08
February		9.71—.07
March	9.82	9.78—.07
April		9.79—.07
May	9.90	9.86—.07
June		9.86—.07
July	9.90	9.87—.06
August		9.84—.06
September		9.80—.06
October		9.77—.06
Middling Spot		10.06—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

LONDON PRODUCE.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £8/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Paid Oct/Nov. £17/7/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Paid Oct/Nov. £19/7/6

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov £23/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/17/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec. £21/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov. £24/5/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid and Further Buyers Nov/Dec. 42/4-1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid and Further Buyers Jan/April 41/4-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 12-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 9-13/16d. Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 17.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	23
Forward	23-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	6-5/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	7-1/4 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending October 16th gives the total note circulation at 86,901,000,000 francs, a decrease of 420,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Cotton At Attrac tive Price Level.

CONSIDERABLE BULLISH SUPPORT ANTICIPATED.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report:—

Since we wrote our Report last week the nett changes in the American Futures Markets have been as follows:—

	Jan.	Mch.	May.
New York 9-10-29	18.59	18.90	19.15
New York 16-10-29	18.23	18.50	18.73
	Jan.	Mch.	May.
Liverpool 9-10-29	9.86	9.93	10.00
Liverpool 16-10-29	9.77	9.85	9.93
	—.09	—.08	—.07

Throughout the week the tone of the market has been quiet largely owing to the movement of the crop which is always at its heaviest at this time of the year.

Weather for picking and ginning has been mostly favourable. Actual export figures have not been large but we are advised that the trade has been more active as buyers both in America and Liverpool. Trade reports from America continue good. The consumption there last month was 546,000 bales as compared with 558,000 in August and 492,000 in September last year. The slight drop as compared with August was due to the fewer number of working days in September. Garside reports that sales of cloth during September were considerably in excess of production.

The price of cotton is now at an attractive level to the consumer and the news that the trade is buying more freely is not surprising. So far this season the speculator has taken little interest in the cotton market and the lack of his support in the face of the seasonal hedge selling has probably been the cause of the recent decline. We shall be surprised if the present position does not soon attract considerable bullish support. We still favour the constructive side of the market and advise purchases now and on any further decline.

The local market has again been very dull. There has been a moderate demand for old crop cotton and stocks continue to decrease. The relative easiness of Bengal and Oomra new crops is beginning to attract the attention of exporters and as there is now very little attractive old crop cotton available we expect a steady demand for New Crops to develop at an early date. It is many years since Indian cotton could be bought at such an attractive parity and as quality is expected to be better than for several years, we consider New Crop Indians at present prices an attractive purchase.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 17.

T T Berlin on London	20.40-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	33.84
T T Milan on London	92.98
T T Berne on London	25.17
T T Paris on London	123.86
T T London on Prague	164.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 17.

Chartered Bank of I A. and C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£127-3/4
National Bank	£48-3/8
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-1/2
Conversion Loan	£73-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£55-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£64-3/4
Consols	£53-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 17.

Demand Bills 486.43

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 17.

Copper, Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13-1/4
Tin, English Ingots	£188-1/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Oct. 17.

Total Bullion	£132,900,000
Public Deposits	£9,600,000
Other Deposits	£107,000,000
Government Securities	£76,100,000
Other Securities	£25,500,000
Notes and Coin	£32,700,000
Notes in Circulation	£360,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.04 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 17-10-29	3090000	2922000
Receipts Yesterday 17-10-29	68000	67000
Exports to date 17-10-29	1392000	1785000
Stock at Ports 11-10-29	1597000	1518000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-10-29	882000	710000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-29	670000	531000
Visible Supply 11-10-29	3596000	3449000
Quantity in Sight 11-10-29	4384000	3835000

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

During the week under report, no business of important has been reported. The market is dull and quiet without any inquiry.

The freight of Coal from Calcutta to Bombay is quoted Rs. 6 per ton.

S.S. Chaucer has arrived on the 15th instant, and is discharging the Coal, Lodna Steam, Gasiltan and Samla Coal.

Steamer expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

19-10-29 s.s. Nemanja, Deshargarh Seebpore Poniati, Andrew Yule & Co.

QUOTATIONS

Quality	C.I.F.
Northern Navigation Coal	24|6 sh
Natal Group Coal	24|3 sh
Burnside Natal Coal	24| sh.
Deshargarh	Rs. 16|
Deshgarh Seebpore Poniati	Rs. 17 4
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 15
Gasiltan Steam Coal	Rs. 15|
Samla Steam Coal	Rs. 14 6
Quality	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Deshargarh	Rs. 17 8
Deshargarh Seebpore Poniati	Rs. 17 4
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 17 6
Galistan Steam Coal	Rs. 16 8

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.) Bombay.)

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 30.
China Clay, bazar quality Rs. 70.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, supra (Dutch) Rs. 10-2-0
Epsom Salt Rs. 4-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-10-0; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 8-2-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India brand Rs. 11-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Indiana brand Rs. 12-7-0; Dextrine Potato) white Rs. 14-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-8-0 Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 32-8-0; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-2-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro (German), small packing Rs. 7-2-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, (English) large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide (German), small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0 Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A .S. F. Ice. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-6 Acetic Acid Re. 0-7-3; Formal-de-Hyde Re. 0-6-3.

Owing to a great shortage of ready stock for Farina and Magnesium Chloride, the prices have gone up considerably. For Sago Flour also the ready stocks are getting exhausted and the prices are likely to go still higher.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Afloat Paid 43/-.
Barlette Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. 43/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Afloat Sellers 45/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Nominal.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
		ALD	
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*	NOW SAIL	16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
26 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
	Narkunda* ..		16,572
		TRAN-	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	SHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	ADEN	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£102	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£99
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
27th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
18th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£118
B	£60	£108
C	£54	£96

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£81
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
19th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvf.	
21st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Pore Bunder P'Okha & O. Mandvi.	
23rd „	Baroda ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	
25th „ about	Vasna ..	Busrah via Karachi	
9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday| Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6023	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	Maiden 13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves spin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price list. ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, abeve Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientain
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10	per Annum	1927 „ 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
M. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
Children's Education or Marriage Provision.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—SECRETARIES Bombay

SENTA TYPEWRITER.

No. 4 Office Mode Rs. 195, No. 3 for Office & Travelling Rs. 160 net, for Sewing Machines from Rs. 70/- Bombay.

So Agents:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Bombay 2.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

POONA TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a deplorable state of affairs to note that one of the leaders of the "Untouchables" at Poona was seriously injured while leading Satyagraha at Parvati Temple. In injuring one or two persons can the 'caste Hindus be able to crush the Satyagraha? The answer will be in negative. If the Satyagrahis maintain peace the Satyagraha is bound to succeed.

One is at a loss to know why the Trustees of the temple should not follow the good example of the Trustees who allowed the so-called untouchables to enter at the local temple at Wardha. There is still time for redecision. If the Trustees throw open the doors of the temple in question even now the Satyagraha can be stopped and good feelings between the caste Hindus and the Untouchables will be solicited again. By so doing some sort of Social Service which is so essential at present will be to their credit. I hope the good sence will prevail in the final decision of the Trustees.—Yours, etc.,

A YOUTH LEAGUE.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

A G.I.P. RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The passengers travelling on the G. I. P. Railway specially on stations from Jhansi to Bina had to suffer a great difficulty on account of the water trouble. Water-men on these stations are engaged for four months only during summer season.. For the rest of the period there is no arrangement to supply water to the passengers. Women and children cry on account of thirst, but no help is given to them. Even at big stations like Lalitpur there is no arrangement for it. It is not possible for the passengers, specially women and children, to leave their compartments and to run to the pipe of the stations as they fear they might miss the train. Will the G.I.P. Railway authorities look into the grievance and redress it atonce without delay?—Yours, etc.,

SRI CHAND DONERIA.

LIQUOR SHOP IN JER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It has been officially announced that a refreshment bar is to be opened in Jer Mahal Kalbadevi Road.

This is purely a business locality and there are several schools and colleges in the near vicinity of the proposed site, where, the bar is to be opened. I need not enumerate here the evil results of a grog shop in the midst of a respectable locality.

I am sure the residents, the businessmen and the school and college authorities, would raise an emphatic protest against the opening of a liquor shop in this locality.

Will you sir, also raise your voice against this impending evil? —Ydurs, etc.

DEVDAS PARSHOTAM.
Jer Mahal.
Oct. 15.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Sahitya Sabha, a Marathi Literary Conference will be held at Vile Parle on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Tilak Mandir. Mr. Chandrashekhar Shivram Gorhe, the poet of Baroda will preside over the Conference. About 125 ladies and gentlemen from various suburban centres have joined the conference. The subjects for discussion at the conference are: (1) Bombay University and the Marathi language; (2) Kirtan Literature and (3) Marathi Dialects. Professor M. D. Altekar, the President of the Sahitya Sabha, will deliver the welcome address. The Conference is confined to delegates only.

"WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS."

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a lecture on "Women's Industrial Progress" will be delivered by Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, on Saturday (the 19th instant) at 5 p.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, life worker of the Social Service League will preside.

NEEPER CUP VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

Entries are invited for the third annual city-wide volley ball tournament in competition for the Neeper Cup, which will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, from November 25th. The entry list closes on November 15th. Full particulars may be secured from the Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 1.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—LADIES and GENTS. (All Communities) desirous of happy marriages. Apply, GLOBE MATRIMONIAL SOCIETY, 327, Hornby Road, Opp. Cook's Building, Fort, Bombay.
M R1954

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS, peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest rout. Cost 4 As. stamps. (Post Free) Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

MEDICAL

GUARANTEED HOME REMEDY. EFFICACY GUARANTEED Why look wasted and emaciated? Try G. H. Remedy A/4 in all wasting diseases and put on flesh 4 pounds a week and 15 a month. Millions of atoms of pure blood in each grain. Verify results. Used by Europeans, Dispensaries, etc. Price Rs. 3/-, postage, etc. A/6 Guaranteed remedy for all kinds of indigestion. Price Rs. 2-3-0, postage, etc. Dr. R. VENKATA-RAO, M.D.. (Bio.), Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.
T R1951

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for Hindus—Two bed rooms, one drawing room, two modern bath-rooms and kitchen. Jaifalwadi near Shastri Hall, Gran Road West. Apply D. S. DONGRE, Rent Rs. 100.
C R,955

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

FOR the NEW WOMEN'S HOSPITAL shortly to be opened at Raigarh (B. N. Rly.), (Raigarh State, C. P.), the following:—

(1) A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON with some experience. Pay Rs. 200|-10-300-15-450 p. m.

(2) A FEMALE SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON or ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER with some experience. Pay Rs. 75|-5-100 p.m.

(3) A STAFF NURSE with knowledge of Midwifery. Pay Rs. 40|-2-60 p. m.

(4) A FEMALE COMPOUNDER Pay Rs. 30|-2-40 p. m.

(5) A FEMALE DRESSER. Pay Rs. 15|-1-20 p. m.

The scale fixed for the Lady Assistant Surgeon is the same as under the C. P. Government. Experienced candidates for the first 2 posts will get more than the fixed starting pay.

2. The Lady Doctor and her Assistant will be expected to popularise the institution. They will be allowed to have private practice locally and also in the adjoining States of other Ruling Chiefs if time permits. Besides pay and provident fund benefits, the Hospital Staff will have free quarters within the Hospital Compound.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 7th November, 1929, the latest.

(Sd.) RAMANUJ PRASAD,
Diwan,
Raigarh State.

Dated Raigarh (C. P.) B. N. Rly., the 12th October, 1929.

32988

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS 1929.

RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares will be issued for all classes of passengers from Bombay to stations North of Palghar and vice versa from WEDNESDAY, the 30th October to Sunday the 3rd November, 1929, during the Divali Holidays and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto 12 noon of Monday the 11th November, 1929. First and Second class concession fares return tickets will also be available during the same days from any station on the line to any station fifty miles apart. For further particulars refer to Notice exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th October, 1929.
32984

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

FOR RAJAS, MAHARAJAS, NAWABS AND RICH PERSONS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ONE PLOT OF LAND, measuring 193 square yards, touching Sea in a most dignified neighbourhood where the Residences of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner on one side and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the other are situated, on the Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

The plot is ideal for Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and high personages for their Palacial Buildings, with Garden, Out-houses and Garages.

The site is also suitable for Hotel nd Bank Buildings.

The same plot can be utilized for smaller plots for middle class Bunalows, Villas and Flats.

The whole plot is offered for sale for Rs. 2,60,000 (Rupees two lacs and sixty thousand only).

All applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1929.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
Bansda State,
(Bombay Presidency.)
32986

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VELJI DAYAL DESAI, of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, lately in the employ of Messrs. Devkaran Nanji ..... Deceased.

(1) LADHIBAI, widow of Veljl Dayal Desai, and (2) CHOONILAL DEOKARAN, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Executors named in the said Will, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 14th day of October, 1929.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
33013

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—

1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
51 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.

For further particulars, apply to he undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, 21st September, 1929.
32925

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2406 of 1926.

SHERIFFBHOY JOOMABHOY Plaintiff.

versus

MOOSABHOY JUMABHOY and Others ..... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 2368 of 1926.

ESMAIL DEWJI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

MOOSABHOY JUMABHOY and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree herein dated the 11th day of April, 1929, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Jumabhai Sheriffbhai, deceased, who died at Bombay in or about the month of February, 1919, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in our Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily exempted from the benefits of the said Consent Decree.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Mahomedbhoy I. M. Ravji,
and
Hussein Cassum Mitha,
Receivers appointed in the above suits.
33016

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 7 of 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (In Liquidation.)

BHOGILAL KARSONDAS SHAH ..... Petitioner

and

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR ..... Applicant.

BY DIRECTION of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kemp, the sitting Judge in Chambers taking Company matters, notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon at the High Court of Bombay to make a call on all the contributories of the abovenamed Company and that the said call shall be for Rs. 7 per share.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1929.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
33012

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COWASJI M. DOCTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate at Trimbuk Parasram Street and Pathan Second Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the West by Trimbuk Parasram Street, on or towards the East by Second Pathan Street, on or towards the North by another property formerly belonging to the Vendor, and on or towards the South by another property belonging to the Vendor, and which property is along with 3 other adjacent properties of the Vendor collectively registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4992, New No. 1196, Old Survey No. 4607, New Survey No. 5138, and Cadastral Survey No. 3935, together with the buildings and structures standing thereon, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under No. 7887, Street Nos. 85-117.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33015

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client KASHINATH SHIVRAM NAGVEKAR has contracted to purchase from Bai SHIRINBAI, widow and Administratrix of Sheriar Rustom Irani, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use trust, inheritance, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 7th Kamatipura Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Rent Roll No. 4846, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 10692, New Survey No. 6289, Cadastral Survey No. 614 (part of) Byculla Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1616, Street No. 50a, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Esmailji Abdulali, on or towards the West by the house of Pestonji Ardeshir Narielwalla, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 7th Street.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1929.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33014

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Sailabhanga, (Faridpur.)

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 9th November next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

BOOKS for ALL.

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK. (A systematic description of the social customs and institutions of Malabar). By Mr. T. K. Gopala Pankiker, B.A. With special chapters on "Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali, Bar-at-Law. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Re. 1-8.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES. By Rev. Dr. Miller. Being the critical study of King Lear, Macbeth, Othello and Hamlet. Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-4.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

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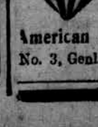

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File and Nitro Acid. Price Rs. 10/- per carat Catalogue Free.

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THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

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Directed by N. G. KAMATMUKAR, B.A.

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Advice To Karnatak Women.

DUTY OF RICH PEOPLE

Mr. A. N. Subba Rao, Proprietor and Director of Studies, the "Kala Mandiram," Bangalore City, who was elected President of the Art Exhibition at Guttal, Dharwar District, opened it on Sunday the 6th instant. The following are extracts from his Presidential Address:—

Karnataka is the Home of Arts. The Arts of Karnataka have earned a reputation, not only in this land of Bharata but throughout the civilized world. Even in your own District, there exist to-day, many architectural ancient monuments of Karnataka Art. Wherever you turn, you see the reminisent glory of ancient Karnatak Art having illumined the world around. Many an art and craft had made a glorious name for itself—but, alas, to-day, many of them have entirely disappeared, or, struggling between life and death, and the reason for such a bad state of things is not difficult to seek.

It is true, no doubt, that we have to build our future civilization on the solid foundations of Ancient Culture. But to sing the praise of past glory of our Arts, or to wail over the causes of their gradual deterioration does no good at all. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary to analyse and understand our present position with reference to Arts and Crafts today, and to find out and adopt such ways and means as will advance them and improve economic conditions.

IMPORTANCE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Friends, to-day the attention of our countrymen is focussed on politics. It is no doubt true that the development of our Arts and Crafts is in the hands of Government. It would be possible to attain quicker development and advance in these matters, when Swaraj Government takes the place of the present Government. But it would be a folly if we sohuld not put forth our efforts in this direction till Swaraj Government is attained. Independence without a corresponding progress is social and economic directions serves no purpose. Independence, we may be able to attain, if not to-day, some time in the near future. But it is essential that we should unceasingly and strenuously work for years towards gaining economic progress in order that we may rise to the level of other civilised nations. If we should keep out death by starvation, life should be instilled into all kinds of Arts and Crafts. That our country's wealth may not be drained off into the treasure chests of other countries must start various crafts and industries on a very large scale. In order that we may attain freedom from bondage, we must prepare ourselves to manufacturing all our daily needs and requirements. If our young men should overcome the difficulties of unemployment they must be trained in the various Arts and Crafts. Our youths must take to independent callings, that they might be enabled to give their support to our fight for Swaraj. Then, and then only, shall we discern the Dawn of a New Era or independence, and the happy and and auspicious days of Bharat-Mata will also begin to shine gloriously.

CONDITIONS OF KARNATAKA.

In the field of Arts, Karnataka to-day is so far behind, as it was so much ahead, in ages past. We have rendered ourselves incapable of even utilising our ancient treasures of Art. Although other provinces in India have been subjected to the same deplorable political conditions as Karnataka, they have already made a great advance in matters social, Arts and Crafts, by their continued toil. Look at the people of Bengal! They have progressed as much in Indian Culture as they have marched in politics onwards. If any people in India have given an impetus and renewed vigour to Indian Art, it is the Bengalees.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

Karnataka, as we find to-day, has awakened and arisen from its inactivity. A New Spirit has dawned in the minds of the youth of the country, and many are coming forward for the service of the country. These are hopeful signs. But the economic improvement of the country will not be possible by a few of the youth of the country, however enthusiastic they be; all the citizens, with one heart, must work for it. The fortunate rich people should initiate and undertake trades and crafts and encourage the young men in all possible ways and help them to earn independent means of livelihood. The existing conditions I am glad to say, are very hopeful. The educated classes are now discarding the Government services and are taking to independent professions. The youth of Karnataka are coming forward to study Arts and Crafts. Here and there Arts are springing up, and it is indeed a source of joy that, in several places, in Karnataka, Arts and Crafts Exhibitions are being held during the Dussera Season.

I believe that the Exhibition in this town is of great importance, for, our India, is a land of villages not of large towns and cities; and therefore, having the improvement of the village as your goal; your Exhibition possesses great value, particularly so, as it is the outcome of your continued and concentrated action.

An Exhibition is not a mere bazaar that dazzles the eye with innumerable glittering and multicoloured articles. It is the means of giving encouragement to local arts and industries. It is no doubt a good thing to make a collection of all the best products and exhibit them for the pleasure and profit of the public. It would not be very profitable to make a mere collection and award medals and certificates. But a collection of all articles used in trade and agriculture, throughout the country, should be made and they should be exhibited in a suitable manner to advantage.

DUTY OF RICH PEOPLE.

It may not be out of place if I have to address myself to the wealthy gentlemen here, for a moment. Arts can thrive only under the protecting hands of the rich. In ancint times, our Arts were under the tender care and patronage of the Sovereigns. It is not necessary for me to speak here of the ways of Government in this respect as it is well-known to all of you. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the fortunate rich people of the land to come to the rescue of our ancient Arts and Crafts. There are a good many wealthy people in this District, and several of them have, with their high sense of charity, helped the spread of education. And in a like manner, they have to open out their purse strings towards the growth and development of our Arts and Crafts. And what is more, they must make their Houses, Mutts and Temples the Store-houses of Art. It is also necessary to arrange for the training of our young men in Arts and Crafts. It is a disgrace to the land of their birth, if masters of Arts and Crafts are said to be unable to keen the woolf from the door. This responsibility developes upon the rich. Therefore, I appeal with all the earnestness I am capable of, to you, gentlemen, to take a keen interest in the growth and development of our Arts and Crafts in Karnataka.

And now a word to my sisters. Our women are adepts in Art, though I know not how long then have been so. Early as the sun begins to peep through the horizon, they are at their work in front of their houses, decorating the floor with beautiful powder drawings, and gradually the whole interior also is likewise decorated in various designs. And all through the day, they serve the cause of Art in one form or another. Their homes are full of joy and it is the women of the household that make them so by their artistic work. Our sisters have enough spare time, and if such spare moments be utilised in the practice of art, it will have been well spent and the house becomes gay and radiant. At the same time, there would be some economic benefit also. Many ladies have sent their handiwork to this exhibition, and this is a matter of great pleasure.

PROFIT BY YOUR OWN HANDICRAFT.

But instead of decorating their houses with such articles the investment on which would drain the resources of our country, into foreign lands it would be better, & a greater source of genuine pleasure and profit, if such ornamentation is the outcome of their own handicraft.

SCOUTING IN CHIPLOON

The President, Bal Mitra Mandal, Chiploon, writes:—

Under the auspicesof the Bal Mitra Mandal, the 6th Session of the Sarasvati festival was celebrated on the 9th, 10th and the 11th instant, when Mr. G. G. Bhosekar, the Scout Organizer of the Bombay Presidency, Konkan Division, did wonderful spade work, with respect to scouting. Two troops, the "Sagar Pathak" for boys and "Ahilya Pathak" for girls, have been started and are, according to his instructions, undergoing vigorous training. The public has accorded a very warm sympathy and shortly a Local Association will be constituted. It means a great Scouting Progress in Ratnagiri District.

JAINS' PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED DESECRATION.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay called under the auspices of "Shri Digambar Jain Yuvak Madal", "Shri Jain Yuvak Sangh" and "Shri Jain Volunteers' Association" was held in Sukhanand Hall, C.P. Tank Road, on the 13th inst. when Sjt. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Bar-at-Law, presided, a resolution was passed entering the meeting's "strong protest against the actions of the persons of Kudch (in the district of Belgaum) in desecrating and breaking the holy idols of the Jains and expressing its resentment at the said actions."

NAGPUR TEXTILE UNION.

NOT TO LEAD EVIDENCE BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

The Hon. Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union, writes:—

The question of the Whitley Commission has been greatly agitating the textile workers in Nagpur. Two largely attended meetings of the Executive of the Nagpur Textile Union were held during the last week; and on the 13th of October the following amended resolution was unanimously passed. About 40 members of the Executive were present in the meeting:—

(1) That the Nagpur Textile Union should neither co-operate with nor boycott the Whitley Commission.

Mr. Ruiker moved an amendment to this resolution that no one on behalf of the Union or no member of the Union should lead any evidence before the Whitley Commission.

Mr. Lele (a worker) further moved an amendment that no one should give any evidence before the Whitley Commission on behalf of either the Empress Mill or Model Mill workers and if any one leads such evidence the Union should convene meetings to condemn his action.

Mr. Shambarkar and his supporters who wanted to co-operate with the Commission expressed dissatisfaction at this amended resolution. The resolution was then put to vote with the amendments of Messrs. Ruiker and Lele and was carried unanimously.

Patna.—The Fourteenth Session of the All-Orissa Students' Conference will be held at Berhampore on October 20, 21 and 22. Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A., will preside.—Free Press.

Jaipur.—It is understood that case under section 120 of the Penal Code has been ordered by Jodhpur Durbar to be instituted against Messrs. Bhai Narain Vyas and Anandraj Surana for creating disaffection among the State subjects.—A. P.

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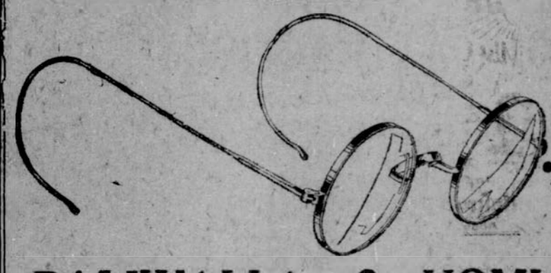

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PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE.

Fireworks will be let off to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in celebration of it; anniversary.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Annual general Body meeting of the members of the above Committee will be held on Saturday (26-10-29) at 6-30 p.m. at the open place opp. Dadar Station (B.B.) near Tilak Bridge.

G.I.P. RY. STAFF UNION.

A special General meeting of the Administrative Staff Union (G.I.P. Railway) will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. at Empire Theatre Victoria Terminus Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar will conduct a public class of Raja Yoga in English at Batlibhoy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HARIKATHA KALAKSHAPAM.

Brahmashree Ennapadam Venkata Ram Begavathar, of Malabar who is now in Bombay with his own accompaniments 'enroute' to Benares, will perform a Harikatha Kalakshapam on 'Rukmini Swayamwaram' in the Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday). The function is open to the public.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

ADDRESS TO MR. KABALI.

Friends residing in Vallabh Baug have arranged to welcome and present an address to Mr. P. M. Kabali, in public on Sunday the 20th at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Valabh Baug at Ghatkopar, when Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited. Special arrangement for ladies is kept.

UPANISHAD & GEETA CLASSES

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas's Bungalow, Borivili, on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The above committee having received 11 nominations for 11 seats to be represented from this Congress Commitee on the B.P.C.C. the following eleven candidates are therefore declared duly elected to represent this ward on the B.P.C.C. (1) Prof. D. R. Gharpure, (2) Mr. S.K. Patil, (3) Mr. Purshottamdas Tricamdas, (4) Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati, (5) S. V. Deshpande, (6) Mr. N. J. Manjrekar, (7) L. B. Niphadkar, (8) Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, (9) Mr. Keshaoprasad C. Desai, (10) R. N. Bapasola, (11) M. N. Talpade.

S. D. P. HITECHHU SAMELAN.

Under the auspices of "Shri Surti Dasa Porwad Hitechhu Sabha". "Late Gamanlal Gulabdas Vakil Cricket Cup" match will be played between Bombay and Surat Porwad Cricket Clubs on the ground of "The New Bharda High School" to-day (Saturday) and Sunday (the 20th inst) beginning from 3 p.m. and 11 a.m., (S.T.) respectively.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The following resolution was passed by the Aryan Excelsior League, Bombay

"This meeting of the Aryan Excelsior League expresses its deep sorrow at the loss of the twelfth Earl of Meath, on the 11th Oct., 1929 at London, who was the founder and President of the Empire Day Movement and the Dublin Hospital Sunday Movement, well-known British Philanthropist, social worker of Britain and staunch supporter of the A. E. League, and offers its deep sympathy and condolence with members of the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The F and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 18th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Buckleigh" left Liverpool on the morning of 17th inst.

The "Clan Mackenzie arrived at Suez on the 14th evening.

The "Clan Alpine" left Liverpool on the morning of 15th inst.

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandal, Mr. Chandrashekhar S. Gorhe, the famous poet of Baroda, will give recitations from his poetry on Saturday (the 19th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakordwar. All are cordially invited

VAISHYA SAMAJ.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of Vaishya Samaj, Bombay, will be held on 20th October 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at T. S. Sohini's Hall (Chinchpokli). All members of the new and old Managing Committees are requested to be present.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of September 1929 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,233 among them the number of new admission was 316.

TAMIL ARYA SABHA.

The usual weekly Bhagwat Geetha Class of the Tamil Arya Sabha will be held on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T) at Fort Arya Samaj Premises, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, when a lecture will be delivered on "Idol Worship destroys Manhood."

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Indian Education Society's Past Students' Union an Elocution Competition of the present students of the King George English School and those of the Girls' High School will be held on Sunday (the 20th inst.) at 8 a.m. in the Lady Jamshedji Road Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Dadar.

ADDRESS TO AIRMAN KABALI.

A public meeting of the Lohana community will be held on Saturday (the 19th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Dariyastan, Vadgadi to present an address to Airman Kabali. Seth Lalji Doongersi will preside.

F. WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the maidan opposite Gold Mohor Mills when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will speak on Poona Satyagraha and the Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., on Sunday, at 9.15 a.m. (S. T.), at Blavatsky Lodge near French Bridge. The subject for the class will be:—"Lord Buddha's conception of the unconditional deliverence of the mind."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 20th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 20th inst.

UNTOUCHABLES' MEETING.

A public meeting of Bombay Untouchables will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. on the Parel Hindu Mahasabha Play-ground near the Wadia M. Hospital to sympathise with the Poona Satyagrahis and to protest against the attitude of the caste Hindus, Mr. B. G. Kher will preside. A Committee will be formed up to start a Satyagraha in Bombay proper for entry into temples, hotels saloons, etc., Sympathisers are requested to attend and support the meeting.

A MATCH FACTORY ABLAZE.

(From A Correspondent).

UMRETH, Oct. 16.

On 9th inst., after the factory hours, a fire broke out among inflammable materials in a match factory. A hue and cry was raised and people from the town ran up; efforts were made to extinguish it soon, but it took four hours to do so. The Municipal Fire Brigade proved a huge hoax, the hose being leaky, and the nozzle untrustworthy.

This Factory had filled up a gap in the industrial development of the District. It has been the first Hindu adventure in Gujarat and its owner Mr. Jethalal A. Joshi has raised it to its present position by push and perseverance. Undismayed by this event he proposes to start work on the coming Dhanteras during the Diwali holidays.

The town people at a huge public gathering held under the Presidentship of Professor Chandulal Bhutt have passed a resolution sympathising with Mr. Joshi in his sudden grief.

PARSI LADIES DRUGGED & ROBBED

Butler And Another Arrested.

A sensational outrage occurred on Thursday evening at Bandra. The victims in this case are Mrs. Dhunbaiji Naoroji Mody and her sister Miss Motibai Eduiji residing at Byramji Jijibhoy Road, who, it is alleged, were drugged, their bungalow was ransacked and eventually it was set on fire by their own servants Luckily, the fire was extinguished by the timely intervention of some Parsi neighbours. The Bandra Police have so far arrested two Goanese servants who have missing from the bungalow.

On Thursday, at 6 p.m. smoke was seen emanating from the bungalow and the tenants of the adjoining house—Mr. Dosabhai Wachha and Mr. Spencer—immediately raised an alarm. As the bungalow was locked from inside, they broke open the doors and to their great surprise found Mrs. Dhunbaiji and her sister lying in a room in an unconscious state. It is stated that the room was smelling of kerosene oil. With considerable difficulty the fire was ertinguished and the inmates rescused.

Thanks to the timely aid of Drs. Dara, Pereira and Silva, both Mrs. Dhunbai and Miss Motibai slightly regained consciousness. It is said that the ladies were drugged by means of Dhatura poison which was mixed with tea by their own servants.

It is further stated that the suspects failing to open the safe which was in one of the rooms, broke upon about ten cupboards, removed jewellery and cash from them and took to their heels.

The circumstances under which the burglary was committed are indeed mysterious and Inspector Rusell and his subordinates are making searching enquiries.

BUTLER AND ANOTHER ARRESTED.

Further enquiries show that the two ladies are still suffering from the effects of the Dhatura poison. The Police have not yet been able to recover the stolen property. One of the arrested persons is stated to be the butler of Mrs. Mody.

"KAKANI-SHASHI."

RS. 4,000 CONTRIBUTION TO SIND RELIEF FUND.

Manekbehen Merchant, Shantila Desai and J. N. Varma, Jt. Hon. Secretaries write:—

"The Gujarati Amateurs staged the "Kakani-Shashi," a social comedy by Mr. K. M. Munshi on Friday the 11th inst. at the Royal Opera House, in aid of the Sind Relief Fund. The sale proceeds from tickets amount to Rs. 4,128. Our Committee has decided to contribute Rs. 1,000 out of the same to H. E. the Governor's Sind Relief Fund and the remaining amount to the various funds started by the Sindhi public of Bombay. We have accordingly sent our cheques to the Sheriff of Bombay and Messrs. Pohumall Brothers for the respective amounts.

DRAMA TO BE REPEATED ON NOV. 29.

Owing to great demand from the public our Committee has also decided to stage the same play again on Friday (the 29th November) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Opera House. The booking will commence from Tuesday the 5th November at the said theatre."

P. J. HINDU GYM. DIWALI SPORTS.

Entries for these sports close on the 20th instant 1929. Entries should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, No. 2.

10 MILE WALKING RACE.

A ten mile walking race will be held under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association in connection with the Diwali Sports to-morrow (Sunday). The race will start at 5-30 a.m. from the Association Hall, Gamdevi and is open to Kanara Saraswats only. The following route has been fixed. Sandhurst Bridge, Queens Road, Colaba Station, and back via Kemps Corner, Mahalaxmi and Peddar Road. A cricket match between Bombay vs. Suburbs and a Carrom tournament will also be held the same day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

Silver Ready	23	1	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	2	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

1st Settlement	52	6	0
2nd Settlement	52	8	0

"TOLD A LIE BECAUSE ASKED TO DO SO!"

Alleged Offer Of Bribe To Lady Witness.

FURTHER REVELATIONS IN RAMABAI CASE.

The Nurse vs. Doctor case was adjourned abruptly by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday as one of the witnesses felt indisposed and shed tears in the witness-box. There was a very large crowd in the Court-room and the witness-box was surrounded on all sides by spectators who were pressing forward, rendering the atmosphere very "stuffy".

Commenting upon this tendency of the crowd the Magistrate remarked that he would have turn them out if they crowded near the witness-box or around the pleaders' table.

In this case Ramabai, a Hindu Nurse, claims maintenance for her two children alleged to have been born by the respondent, Dr. S. C. Thacker, an Assistant Professor in the Grant Medical College.

TOLD A LIE BECAUSE ASKED TO DO SO!

Meherbai Byramji, cross-examined by Mr. Nariman on behalf of the complainant, said she was not a relative of Bachubai.

Magistrate: Yesterday you said Bachubai was your cousin?

Witness replied that she had said so because the complainant had asked her to say so.

Mr. Nariman: You told a lie because Ramabai asked you to say so?—Yes.

Q.: So you would tell a lie if somebody asked you to say so?—I told it because Ramabai asked me to say so. Witness said that she was paying a monthly rent of Rs. 16. Before that she was staying at Marine Lines where she had two small rooms and she vacated the place because the rent was high. Witness admitted she could not pay rent for four or five months together. She denied that Ramabai helped her to pay rent.

Witness further said that she used to go to the complainant's room at Kalbadevi. She used to go to Ramabai once in 10 days at noon-time. Ramabai used to go to her place often at 10 a.m. once in eight or ten days.

Q.: If you used to meet her why did Ramabai come to your place?—For refreshments.

Q.: Then it must have taken more than 5 minutes?—I used to keep tea ready.

Q.: She used to come alone?—Sometimes she was accompanied by nurse.

Q.: Did she ever come with a male?—Never.

Q.: Look here, you used to go and fetch Ramabai when a gentleman came and waited at your place?—No person used to come there.

Q.: May I take it that you allowed no male to enter your house? Were you living in a Zanana? (Laughter.)

Q.: You did not allow even a doctor?—I have never called one and have never fallen ill.

Q.: Is Ramabai married?—She said so.

Q.: Did she say that Dr. Thacker was her husband?—She said that "one man was her husband".

J.: Of course only one man could be her husband! (Laughter.)

ANOTHER WOMAN AS WITNESS.

Bachubai Behramji, a Parsi lady, then stepped into the witness-box.

Examined by Mr. Nariman, witness stated that Meherbai, the previous witness, was a relation of hers. Meherbai was living in Marine Lines about 4 years ago. She was living in a single-room tenement which had a passage.

Counsel: Can you swear that it was a one-room tenement?

Witness: Yes.

To further questions, witness said Ramabai had exercised pressure on her to give false evidence by saying that there were two rooms and that she had seen a man with her.

Witness: You agreed to give a false statement under pressure of Ramabai?—Yes.

Q.: What was the pressure that Ramabai used on you?—I had gone to Meherbai's place. Ramabai came there and took us for a drive. We went in a victoria and we were both brought to Mr. Nariman's place.

Q.: Why did you say "ha-ji" "ha-ji" ("yes", "yes") to what Ramabai was saying at Nariman's place?—I don't remember what I said. I don't remember even what food I took this morning. (Laughter.)

Witness further said that she had seen Ramabai at Meherbai's place which she attributed to their friendship, because Meherbai used to supply milk to the Infant Welfare Society.

Alluding to the statement made by Meherbai to Mr. Nariman, witness said she did not remember what Meherbai said to Mr. Nariman, although she admitted she was in the next chair.

Q.: If I remind you, will you remember what she said?—I was not paying attention to the conversation.

ALLEGED BRIBE OF RS. 200.

Q.: What was the zulum that Ramabai exercised over you. Were you under her obligation?—She told me if she won the case she would pay me Rs. 200 for which she passed a writing.

Q.: Where is the writing?—My friend has got it.

The friend being asked to appear produced a note purported to have been signed by Ramabai.

Q.: Did you or Meherbai ask Ramabai to pass this writing?—No.

Q.: You agreed to give evidence. Why did you change your mind?—Is it because the other side brought greater pressure on you?—No.

Q.: Do you know that Ramabai and Dr. Thacker used to meet in Meherbai's place?—No.

Asked if she could recognise Dr. Thacker, witness replied "No".

Q.: I put it to you that you demanded Rs. 500 for giving evidence and that when Ramabai said she had no money you asked for a writing for Rs. 200?—No.

EVIDENCE OF A "DAI".

Kashibai Balkrishna, a "Dai", in her evidence stated that she was a neighbour of Ramabai. The latter introduced her to Kamalabai where she visited frequently.

Q.: Do you know the respondent, Dr. Thacker.

A.: Yes. I have seen him on two occasions. First at Kamalabai's place, and on a second occasion at a Parsi lady's house.

Magistrate: Where?—At Meherbai's house.

At Kamalabai's place she saw the respondent, Kamalabai and also Ramabai. Kamalabai told her that the respondent was going to marry Ramabai. On the second occasion she saw the respondent on the staircase on the way to Meherbai's place.

WITNESS WEEPS.

At this stage the witness was seen weeping and the Magistrate enquired whether she was feeling indisposed. There was a large crowd all around the witness-box, whom the Magistrate asked to go back remarking "If they crowd in this way I shall have to turn them out."

The Magistrate adjourned the case to Saturday.

EVIDENCE OF MR. R. S. JACOB.

On an application made by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, counsel for the respondent requesting the Court to examine one of his witnesses, as he witness would be going out of Bombay on Saturday, the Magistrate allowed the witness in question to be examined.

Examined by Mr. Kanuga, Ralph Solomon Jacob, the witness in question, stated that he was one of the Trustee of the Sweedish Synogue at Thana. His father's name was Solomon Jacob, who had a brother named Dr. Elizer Jacob.

Dr. Elizer Jacob, witness stated, was a Khan Bahadur and a doctor at Hyderabad (Sind) and had 3 sons and 2 daughters. The names of the draughters were Hilda and Erusha, and this Erusha, witness stated, was the complainant. Erusha was married 15 years back and the marriage ceremony took place at Thana. Her husband's name was Samson Samuel Kotelkar. Erusha at the time of her marriage was about 20 years old, but witness could not say her exact age. Her husband, he said, was now staying at Marine Lines, and was a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Matunga. It was customary, stated witness, among his community for the bridegroom to go to the bride, the day after the marriage ceremony, and then the bridegroom and, bride leave for the bridegroom's place. Erusha, he said, did not go to her husband's house, but kept away. Her husband then brought a case against her, at Thana, but witness could not say the result of the case. Erusha did not go at all to her husband.

Witness was then cross-examined at great length by Mr. Nariman. Replying to Mr. Nariman, witness stated that he was staying at Thana and was present at the marriage ceremony of the complainant at Thana. Witness could not remember the house where the marriage ceremony was celebrated. He could only say that it was near the jail. He could not say on which side of the jail or in which floor of the house. Witness had seen the complainant, his niece, (his father's brother's daughter) only thrice in his lifetime.

Further replying to Mr. Nariman, witness stated that he saw Dr. Thacker, the respondent, for the first time, only yesterday. The respondent had been to Thana inquiring after a lady married some years ago, and gave her name as "Erusha Jacob." Witness told the respondent that he knew her and that she was her cousin. Witness was able to recognise his niece Erusha this morning standing in a corner in the Court.

Mr. Nariman:—Had you any summons to come to the Court?—No.

Magistrate to witness:—Do you find any change in your niece since you last met her at the time of her marriage?—I find a change in her. She is not as stout as she was before. (Laughter.).

COUNSEL ADDRESSED AS "YOUR HONOUR."

Mr. Nariman:—Did you not find any difficulty in identifying her?—No, Your honour.

Witness replying to Mr. Nariman continued to address as "Your Honour" which caused great amusement among the spectators.

Mr. Nariman:—The names "Erusha" and "Jacob" are very popular. Is it not?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you ever go to Hyderabad?—Yes I went once in 1905 and I saw my father's brother and the complainant, his daughter.

Mr. Nariman:—Since then when did you see Erusha? I saw her at her marriage at Thana.

Mr. Nariman:—After that when did you see Erusha?—I saw her today in Court.

Mr. Nariman:—So you have seen your dear, dear niece Erusha only thrice in your life? (Laughter)?—Yes, thrice.

Mr. Nariman:—Very strange indeed?—(Laughter).

Mr. Nariman:—I put it to you that the complainant had received training in nursing in Bombay, and had received a diploma. Are you in a position to contradict it?

The witness admitted that he could not contradict the same.

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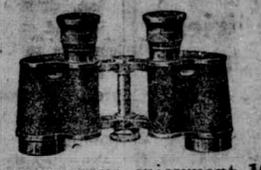

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NEW YORK FUTURES 5 POINTS DOWN.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 18.

The New York Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of two points and ruled easy throughout the day on hedge selling pressure, there being no short interest. There is no rallying power and the market is showing considerable underlying weakness. There is no speculative demand to sustain prices and orderly marketing of new crop is saving prices from big collapse. The market is under the influence of favourable weather and heavy crop movement. However we are approaching a period of anxiety when early filling frost or even prediction thereof will put prices suddenly up. The market closed at a decline of 5 points.

Previous Closing Rate	18.08
To-day's Opening Rate	18.10
Difference	plus.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.03
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	332-8-0

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	9.69
To-day's Opening Rate	9.67
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.67
Difference	—.02

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1929.

NEW AFGHAN KING.

The announcement that the Afghan National Assembly has elected Nadir Khan as King of Afghanistan, despite his persistent refusals and excuses, will not cause surprise to those who have carefully watched and studied the trend of events in that unhappy country during the last eleven months. Obviously, the world outside would wish nothing better than that Amanullah should return to his country and his throne. But, circumstanced as Afghanistan is to-day, Amanullah is too good and great a king for its people. For, there is little doubt that the cruel misunderstanding that arose last year between Amanullah and a considerable section of the Afghan people, who were instigated by fanatical and ignorant Mullahs, still persists and, what is most unfortunate, the influence of the Mullahs has increased during these months of Civil War.

It is true, or course, that the National Assembly which has elected Nadir Khan as King is not fully representatives of the whole of Afghanistan and all its tribes for the simple reason that such an assembly could not be summoned within a day or two. But there is equally no doubt that the men who did meet together in Kabul represented a section of the people of Afghanistan whose voice could not be ignored and whose opposition to Amanullah as evidenced by their persistence in compelling Nadir Khan to accept the Crown, in spite of his repeated refusal, did not foreshadow harmony in the event of Amanullah's return as King. Unless Nadir Khan has been al. along playing a deep game in his own personal interests—a supposition hardly justifiable by what we know of his past, his character and his patriotism—his reluctant acceptance of the crown is merely a choice of the lesser of two evils. He has preferred the lesser evil of being cruelly misunderstood even by some of his friends and admirers as a self-seeker to the greater evil of refusing the crown and thereby plunging the country once again into the turmoil of civil war. Until fuller details about the composition and proceedings of the National Assembly are available it is only fair to him to suspend judgment and to assume that in acting as he has done he has taken into account and served the true interests of his country.

Besides, apart from Amanullah, there can be no doubt that there is no Afghan who is more worthy of the Crown than Nadir Khan. It was his generalship which won Independence for Afghanistan ten years ago and it was his devoted patriotism and his unrivalled military strategy which liberated it from the blighting grasp of a gang of fanatical robbers. Above all, he is to-day the only outstanding Afghan who commands the confidence of practically the entire people of Afghanistan. And, this, unfortunately, cannot be said of Amanullah as is shown by the verdict of National Assembly The people of Afghanistan alone can determine who their King should be. To-day we do not know whether the choice has been freely made by the majority of the people of Afghanistan. It will not, however, be very long before the world will know this. For the true test of the election of Nadir Khan will be the immediate restoration of peace throughout Afghanistan and the allegiance of all parts of it to him. That he will prove a firm and progressive ruler who will carry on Amanullah's great work of modernisation without his tragic haste admits of no doubt.

THE HARTOG REPORT.

The Government of India has just published the report of the Hartog Committee on Education, submitted to Parliament by the Simon Commission in September last. The Committee, known as the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, was appointed by the Commission in May 1928 and was composed of Sir Philip Hartog (Chairman), late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dacca. Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education, England, Sir Saiyed Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Raja Narendranath M.L.C., Punjab, and Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council. Those who know the purpose behind the appointment of the Simon Commission will not be surprised at Indians not being in a majority on the Committee or at the composition of the Committee. The precise object of appointing the Committee is not quite clear. The Committee itself admits that its specific terms of reference imposed on it "limitations not altogether easy to define or to observe". It was asked to review the growth of education and its organisation in British India "in relation to political and constitutional conditions and potentialities of progress." In plain terms the Committee was probably expected to enquire and state how far the progress of education in British India warranted any extension of Responsible Government in the country and how far that progress could be speeded up so as to ensure more rapid political progress. In other words the Commission, which well knew beforehand of the appalling illiteracy in India wished to set up an inseparable relation between education and Responsible Government, making the one a condition precedent to the other. Whatever might be the Commission's motive, the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee was utterly superfluous, the materials previously available being quite sufficient for any purpose the Commission had in view. But the Committee has already produced a report at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees and the country has to make the best use of it and to prevent its misuse.

The report is a bulky volume of about 400 pages. Its best feature is that it is an up-to-date comprehensive report, full of useful facts and figures presented in a more popular form than most official reports are. It also gives special attention to the education of of the "masses" and to the education of girls. Many of its findings and recommendation must be familiar to the readers of official reforts and the proceedings of popular educational conferences. The recommendations are of varying quality and will no doubt receive from the authorities varying treatment Such of the recommendations as coincide with popular demands will naturally fare as those demands have fared. Some others are a little vague and ambiguous and, therefore, capable of being made worse by misinterpretation. There are a few reactionary recommendations, which may be readily seized upon by Government. On the whole, it may help in strengthening the public demands for speeding up mass education and in particular the education of girls and backward communities. The most pleasing feature of the report is its special emphasis on girls' education. The Committee truly observes: "We are definitely of opinion that in the interest of Indian education as a whole priority should now be given to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion."

The report makes out a strong case for compulsory primary education. Anticipating the objection that the familiar wastage in the present system calls for consolidation more than extension, the report says: "The adoption of compulsion is important and urgent as an effective means of checking the wastefulness of the present voluntary and haphazard system of primary education in India.....Compulsion should be a means of reducing and not increasing waste." But realising that if compulsion is left to the option of ill-financed local bodies it will necessarily be slow in being adopted, the report rightly suggests that the creation of a literate electorate is a national duty and that, therefore, both the Central Government, which wastes much of the tax-payers' money on the Army and the Provincial Governments must assume a greater responsibility in extending compulsory education and must freely finance such extension. The report suggests at the same time that a fair amount of administrative control must follow any financial assistance by the Provincial or the Central Government. If the Government itself is made thoroughly responsible to the people, there will be little objection to judicious official control of primary education, and it should be possible to create School Boards on which Government and the local bodies are fairly represented. A National Government will not find it hard to devise ways and means for national education.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

It will be recalled that when the question of a grant of several lakhs for civil aviation came up before the Legislative Assembly, it was assured by Government that they would encourage the establishment of indigenous concerns for the promotion of civil aviation by giving subsidies for the carriage of mails to only such concerns as had a rupee capital and undertook to train Indians as pilots and mechanics. Protests were made by the Indian Press and the public when it was rumoured that a subsidiary company started in this country by a purely British concern, the Imperial Airways Limited, was to receive a subsidy for the carriage of cross-country mails. The Government were asked to explain why they were unwilling to grant the subsidy to any indigenous concern which had submitted its tender and it was well-known that more than one such concern had offered to start a service, in case it secured the subsidy.

Now it is rumoured that Government have dropped the idea of granting subsidies at all. Their intention is reported to be to start the Karachi-Delhi service as a State concern, chartering for the purpose air-craft from the Imperial Airways. They have under consideration the continuing of the air-mail service to Calcutta and Rangoon on similar lines. This can only mean that, in spite of promises to encourage indigenous concerns, Government have every intention of making internal air-mail transit in India practically a State monopoly, worked evidently by British personnel. The Legislature must strongly protest against the 'volte face' and must insist that in this new enterprise Indian talent should be adequately utilised. The Government's step-motherly attitude is evidenced in the assurance they are understood to have given to Indian concerns that they will have no objection to utilise the services of any of them for the Karachi-Bombay or other services, provided they are satisfied that the concern has sound financial standing and adequate technical resources. Government, however, do not propose to help in making the financial standing secure as they will not guarantee even a minimum load. They could not have proceeded better in damping indigenous enterprise.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND MARRIAGE.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

The recently decided case of Peter Philip Saldanha before the Bombay High Court, in which the accused was convicted for bigamy seems to have greatly exercised the minds of the local Roman Catholics to judge by the articles which have appeared on the subject in Catholic papers. One of these, a weekly of recent appearance, which comments on this question at great length to arrive at no startling or arresting conclusion, goes to the extent of saying that the whole world will soon be interested in the matter because the "Times of India" and "The Examiner" have discussed the question! Have these people any sense of proportion? Who, for instance, would worry about this conflict between the Canon Laws, and the Indian Penal Code on the question of marriage, say, in a country like France where Canon Laws on marriage are simply ignored? There, the most bigoted Catholic must solemnize his nuptials before the Registrar before a priest can marry him. Frankly speaking, I do not see why our simple-minded Catholics, especially in medieval Bandra, and old-fashioned Matharpakady, should be so perturbed over this petty case. The whole thing, to my mind, is very simple. The man was rightly convicted for deserting a young woman fifteen days after getting married to her in a Registrar's Court, immediately to marry another woman in a Roman Catholic Church. It is clear that this examplary Catholic was trifling with the affection of two women at the same time, otherwise how could he get married twice in the brief space of fifteen days:

BLIND BELIEF.

Simply minded Catholics—that is to say, people who generally have not the slightest idea of the past history of their Church and how its doctrines and dogmas came to be framed—implicitly obey what their priests teach them. Like old Abraham, they believe that blind obedience is a great virtue regardless of the fact whether the thing they obey is moral or immoral, rational or irrational, sensible or stupid. That the Church has fastened on marriage as one of the questions within its jurisdiction is quite natural. No religion worth its name would neglect that. It is the business of every well-organized religion to be much concerned with the cradle as well as with the coffin. In the case of the Roman Catholic religion its activities extend even beyond the grave, as Catholic priests have the power to bind or loosen on earth as well as in heaven. A Catholic, therefore, really believes his priest to be a sort of magician who has unbounded influence with God. For this reason, he believes quite a lot of things about the wonderful powers of his priest. On the question of marriage, for instance, he has been made to believe that only a wedding celebrated in a Catholic Church by a Catholic priest is valid before God and Man. He is also made to believe that marriage is a sacrament instituted by God, Himself, and that the Catholic Church alone is entitled to celebrate this ceremony (I am told that the Brahamins also claim that they administer this sacrament when they marry a Hindu couple). When did God establish that, and what justification there is for this dogmatic belief form no part of his enquiry. In fact, he is not expected to inquire into the matter at all. He is told to believe this on the authority of his Church which is infallible, and, unless, he obeys this he cannot remain a Roman Catholic. If his belief were to be limited there, only a non-believer in his creed could shrug his shoulder and pass on. Unfortunately, he believes more than this. He believes for instance, that any other persons who are married outside the Catholic Church must necessarily live in Sin. A respectable Protestant couple, or Mahomedan, Parsee, Jew, or Hindu, according to the Catholic, live in sin and are destined to hell however virtuous and respectable may be their lives; while the most depraved Catholic, be he a wife beater, a deserter of his children, a scoundrel in every respect, finds favour, so far as his marriage life is concerned, in the eyes of God. This is a primitive belief, worthy only of narrow-minded bigots. Yet, most Catholics are very serious about it. Like many Mahomedans, they pray for those who do not belong to the "true" fold! This conceit would be pitiable enough if it was not due to the gross ignorance of these believers.

WHAT IS SACRAMENT?

Since Catholics believe that marriage is a "sacrament", it may be interesting to know what do they understand by a sacrament. In the case of marriage one wonders whether they seriously believe that a Catholic marriage confers blessings, graces, and privileges that others do not get This question, among others, to Roman Catholics has recently been put by Dr. F. H. Hayward, D.Litt., M.A., B.Sc., a well known educationist in England. "What is this "sacrament of marriage"? asks Dr. Hayward. "Presumably a "sacramental marriage" is some how better and higher then a marriage of another kind. But when I ask the Church about this difference I can get no information. I note that people married in a Catholic Church may have children or no children; may be happy or unhappy; may be faithful or unfaithful. This is also the case with two people married in a Baptist chapel, or

(Continued on page 10.)

THE SARDA ACT.

PROVISIONS AND PENALTIES.

(BY A LAWYER).

Act No. XIX of 1929 officially described as an Act to restrain the solemnisation of child marriages which received the assent of the Governor-General on 1st October, 1929, is a very different measure from the Sarda Bill which was originally introduced into the Legislative Assembly. That Bill was intended to apply to Hindus only and its object was to declare all marriages with girls under 12 years of age and boys under 15 null and void. When that Bill emerged from the Select Committee to which it had been referred, it bore upon it traces of the radical and far-reaching changes the Committee had introduced.

In the first place the Bill was made one of general application—it was no longer to be a communal measure. Secondly, the doctrine of "factum valet" was to prevail or in other words, no marriage which had actually been solemnised was to be deemed null and void. It only visited certain penalties upon those who were in any way parties to such marriage. The age was raised from 12 to 14 for girls and from 15 to 18 for boys.

PERSONS PENALISED.

The persons penalised under the Act may be divided into three classes: (1) the bridegroom who has married a girl under age; (2) whoever performs, conducts or directs any child marriage; and (3) parents or guardians of the child who contracts a marriage who are in any way privy to such marriage or negligently fail to prevent it.

The punishment for the offence under the Act is a fine of Rs. 1,000 or simple imprisonment which may extend to one month. The same punishment is prescribed for all the three classes of delinquents we have dealt with, with this exception that a male who is above 18 and below 21 and contracts a marriage with a girl under 14 is punishable only with a fine. He is, of course, liable to a sentence of imprisonment as well, if he is above 21.

THE ONUS.

The usual principle of criminal law whereby the onus is thrown on the prosecution to prove every ingredient of the offence is varied in two cases under the Act.

A person may perform a child marriage in the honest belief that the contracting parties are above the ages prescribed by the Act. But then the onus is thrown on him. He has to satisfy the court that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.

Secondly the courts will presume that a parent or guardian being in charge of the party to the marriage who is under age has negligently failed to prevent the marriage from being solemnised. It will be, therefore, for the parent or guardian to rebut this presumption.

In order to put a check to frivolous and vexatious prosecutions, it has been made incumbent upon the court, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, to require from the complainant security for a sum not exceeding Rs. 100, to provide for the eventuality of the Court holding that the complaint was frivolous or vexatious and the complainant is ordered to pay compensation to the accused.

The Act comes into force on 1st April, 1930.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Exit Mr. Bruce.

The defeat of Mr. Bruce at the Australian Federal elections is an indication of the large measure of unpopularity which his policy had created amongst the general mass of voters. Not only has he been defeated but several of his colleagues also in the Cabinet of which he was the head. In fact, it is a regular landslide for the Nationalists who have come back into the new Federal Parliament with the very attenuated strength of a small group of 15. The Labour Party with its 45 members has a majority over all the other parties combined and the new administration is expected to be busy not only in revising the Imperialist policy of the Bruce Cabinet but also in promoting legislation which will strengthen the rights and privileges of organised Labour in Australia. Emphasis will naturally be laid in strengthening the law in regard to arbitration in industrial disputes.

Top-Dogs.

A Geneva message states that the employers' delegates have returned to the Maritime Conference and are participating in the deliberations of the Committee, appointed to discuss hours of work on board the ships. But this willingness to co-operate has been graciously shown by them, after having secured what they consider "a moral victory" over the executive of the Conference. They boycotted it on the technical ground that they were dissatisfied with the legality of the nomination by the British Government of the workers' delegate, Mr. Benn Tillett, and in order to secure their participation in the Conference a compromise was reached between them and the Government groups under which the Conference proposes to pass a resolution "recognising substantially the grievances of the employers." A lively debate on this resolution is sure to occur when the Conference takes up for consideration the compromise resolution.

Hindu Law Reform in Mysore.

The Hindu Law Reform Committee, appointed by the Government of Mysore in June last to examine the whole subject of reform in Hindu Law with special reference to the fundamental rights of women, has published an elaborate questionnaire on the various topics coming within the purview of its enquiry. Those who have given thought to the subject and wish to assist the Committee are requested to submit their answers to the questions selected by them by the end of January 1930 to the Chairman, Hindu Law Reform Committee, Bangalore. That Hindu Law as at present interpreted and administered needs a great deal of reform is acknowledged by all who know any thing of the subject. Reforms are, in fact, being slowly and cautiously introduced in British India. Mysore may possibly make faster strides in the near future, and that will not fail to quicken the pace of reform in British India. We trust, therefore, that all those interested in Hindu Law Reform will wholeheartedly co-operate with the Mysore Committee.

Advance Reform.

It is interesting to learn that some social reformers in the State of Hyderabad propose to introduce in the State Legislative Council a Bill similar to the Sarda Act. The proposal will, no doubt, be warmly accepted by all right-thinking people in the State. It is, indeed, time that Hyderabad followed without further delay the example of States like Baroda, Mysore, Gondal, Indore, Kotah, Mandi, Kashmir and Rajkot, not to mention the more recent example of British India in legislating against child marriages. It may be assumed that some social diehards will get up some sort of opposition to the proposed Bill. But if reformers are earnest and persistent enough in their efforts, they are bound to triumph over every obstacle. In this connection we cordially welcome the anti-purdah movement in Rajasthan, recently started by some local Youth Leagues. Child marriages and the purdah are a menace to women's health and education and the sooner the menace is got rid of the better for the whole country.

The Excuse.

Judge: "What possible excuse did you men have for acquitting that murderer?"
Jurymen: "Insanity."
Judge: "What, the whole lot of you."

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the reply of Mr. Madan published in the esteemed columns of your paper of 15th instant quoting several paras from the work of Dr. Galdner in supporting Parsi priesthood.

Now, will it be indiscreet to ask Mr. Madan, whether the author cited would have expressed the same opinion, had he been living to-day and after observing the present standard of our priests? "That they taught among other things, love of truth, beneficial works, support of comrades in the faith, alms, chastity, improvement of the land, aboriculture, breeding of cattle, agriculture, protection of useful animals," etc. all these were achieved in the glorious days when Parsis were ruling Persia. But, unfortunately, now the table, are turned and one can easily challenge Mr. Madan to say if the same co-operative lives are led by our to-day's priests. Only parrot-like praying is the order of the day of many the Parsi priests of to-day. In fact not even 10 per cent of this veteran class, know Avesta or its meanings.

Does Mr. Madan think that performing these ceremonies in a parrot-like way, helps in any way a soul to attain its salvation? Far from it. It is not only waste of money and breath, but it acts as a blockade to the everinspiring advancement of the soul, which is so easily attained by silent meditation of small prayers like, "Ahura and Ashem" and by leading a pure life.

Does God require all these flattering prayers in guise of 'Yeshts', etc.? Do these, 'Religious poetries of the Ancient Iranians," as described by Dr. Galdner, serve as a medium for salvation of soul? Or will it be quite right to revolt in order to free ourselves from the bonds of superstitious and humbug ceremonies, which have been traditional events of the everyday life of the Parsi community?

As I stated in my letter of 15th instant our present Parsi economic situation is most deplorable, specially of the middle class. And the worst of it is that this very middle class plays such a prominent part in observing these superstitious traditional ceremonies. As unemployment is spreading on a very large scale amongst the middle class, will it not be beneficial to this oppressed class, if their superstitious beliefs are thrashed out by open discussions and proper fair debates, rather than indulging in discussion of each other's personal merit and knowledge, as Mr. Madan appears to do. For, has not Dr. Galdner said that Parsi priests inspire "Love for truth" in their community?—Yours, etc.,

J. M. COOPER.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yours correspondent's effusions in your to-day's issue are really very contemptible. They only show that he is really an enemy of Zoroastrianism and under the pretence of seeking after the truth abuses the Avesta on flimsy grounds and sees mare's nests everywhere. He calls my attention to Yasna XXXVIII 1-2 which he impudently asserts "assigns nine wives to his god". There cannot be a more barefaced lie. The paragraph in question is translated by Darmestater thus:

This earth we worship with the women, this earth which bears us and those women who are thine O Ahura.

And in the foot-note to this verse he says:

These women of Ahura Mazda are identical, according to commentary to Vandidad XI, 5 Ardafarvart, the female angel who is the personified female angel of the Fravashis of the holy.

You will see, sir, that there is no mention of the number "nine" which your correspondent has fabricated for pure deception. He has been abusing the great Magi, especially of the Sassanian times, who according to him had fabricated the Avesta. Now it is an indubitable fact that the commentators of the Avesta in Pahlvi were the Magi of the Sassanian times, and they distinctly say that females here invoked are no other than the Fravashis of the holy who are collectively invoked as Ardafravash.

He goes on further and says "The god begets Armaiti (Vandidad XIX 13, 16) by whom he becomes the projenitor of Ashi. (Yasht XVII 2, 16)."

Darmestater translates Vandidad XIX 13, 16 thus:

(13) "Invoke, O Zarathushtra! the powerful wind, made by Mazda; and Spenta (Armaiti) the fair daughter of Ahura Mazda."

(16) "I invoke the mighty wind, made by Mazda and Spenta (Armaiti), the fair daughter of Ahura Mazda."

And in the foot-note Darmestater comments on Armaiti: The fourth Amesha-Spenta, who in her spiritual character is an incarnation of pious humility and in her material character the Genius of the Earth.

With regard to paras 2 and 16 of the Ashi Yasht—Darmestater translates them in this way:

(2) (Ashi) the daughter of Ahura Mazda, the sister of the Amesha Spentas who endows all the Saoshyants with enlivening intelligence, etc.

(16) Thy father is Ahura Mazda, the greatest of all Yazatas, the best of all Yazatas; thy mother is Armaiti Spenta.

Darmestater comments on this: Ashi Vanghui or the good Ashi is a feminine impersonation of piety, and she is at the same time the source of all the good riches that are connected with piety.

All theists acknowledge Ahura Mazda, the greatest of all Yazatas, father and creator of every being and thing, spiritual and material. Armaiti, as is explained by Darmestater, is an incarnation of pious humility, and therefore it is the source Ashi that is as explained by Darmestater piety. There is nothing wrong if the poet composer of the Avesta when in his poetical vein calls therefore Ahura Mazda the father and Armaiti the mother of Ashi. Your correspondent smells here sexual relations which only shows how far diseased his brain is.

His audacity to compare the late Dastur Kaikobad's case with his own is disgusting. The late Dastur took his stand on the Avesta which this enemy of the scriptures is decrying.

He sees everything that shows the great glory of the scriptures and the Magi with inverted glasses, and has the audacity to attribute glorious works of art by the Zoroastrian Magi and other Persian Zoroastrians to Buddhists and other non-Zoroastrians. He seems to have made up his mind to join those non-Zoroastrians whose speculations give credit to non-Zoroastrians with the authorship of great works known to be Zoroastrian. It is a known fact of history that foreign invaders often convert great sacred buildings of the conquered for their use to persecute them and thus as they think glorifying themselves.

I have upto now shown how the very authorities whom he quoted are absolutely against him. I close my to-day's letter with one more quotation from an acknowledged authority quoted by himself. It is from Geiger!

"With the single exception of the Israelites, no nation of antiquity in the East has been able to attain to such purity and sublimity of religious thought as the Avesta nation. Nowhere do we meet with conceptions which approximate so closely to a pure monotheism, nowhere is the nation of the Deity so free from human adjuncts, nowhere is the purely spiritual part of religion worked out with such exactness and preciseness."—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

Oct. 16.

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been following with great interest the correspondence published in your columns under the heading of "Teaching of Zoroaster." After reading the second letter in your issue of even date I think it ought now to be called the 'Teaching of Madan."

And towards this end—herewith a little education for that gentleman and those who believe with him that there are persons who "have chosen to poison the minds of the youth of the community." But we long ago absorbed the poison of commonsense.

To most of us of the modern generation, most of the Parsi priests appear as a body of uneducated and ignorant persons. They pray for one's soul by preying on one's pockets. Finance seems to be the guiding light of Faith and eleven rupees smeared with red clay will burn far deeper than the most sacred flame.

Our commonsense (as differentiated from that of our elders) dictates, whether it is from the angle of sanity, saintliness or sanitation, that he must be a strange creator who asks Parsis to indulge in the products of the cow—to be smeared over with blotches of paint, to have cocoanuts and raw eggs twirled over their heads, to be dressed in a long coat and be crowned by a calf's hoof monstrosity, to have hideous hags chanting funeral dirges on one's wedding day.

He must be an amazing God who dictates that Parsis shall tie their "kusti" after every ablution whether in private or public, who rules that spirits dwell in wells and that beating the Hindu at cricket is a Zoroastrian virtue.

A providence that decrees that I must go to the Fire Temple once a day, that says I may not smoke or go bareheaded.

But it is neither creator nor God nor Providence that has laid this down. It is priesthood, material, narrowminded, attempting to bind us down to customs that benefits itself.

But priests have no meaning for us now. Youth is in revolt. We shall live, marry and live as we please, and believe in God as *we* understand Him, whether in the form of human being, planetary orb or stone. Conscience counts even though priests poison.

And we, who travel, who are broadminded, who know no customs, castes or creeds sane Truth, we are throwing the old for the new. Our elders had no courage to release themselves from the stranglehold of the Priests. So they made a virtue of necessity and called it a Divine embrace.

All this is generalising, but I challenge Mr. Madan to join issue with me and I will show him and all those like him that slowly but surely the younger generation of Parsis, rich and poor, is throwing over the cherished filth that priests call Godliness and people like Mr. Madan call Religion.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. S. TALYARKHAN.

29, New Marine Lines.
Fort, Oct. 17.

IV.

Sir,—I was really delighted at Mr. M. P. Madon's invitation to "people of manliness and courage" to come out in the open and boldly write in the Gujarati papers. It's a sound idea but does Mr. Madon assure us on the papers' behalf that they will be fair enough to publish these letters—which incidentally are not of abuse as he tries to twist to prejudice those persons who only happen to read his letters. (I am sure your correspondents would welcome the idea of fair treatment from the Gujarati papers and would be quite willing to send their articles to them.) I challenge him to point out where I have been abusive, and if he cannot, then I demand an apology. Why does Mr. Madon insist on twisting about the main issue and talk about other papers when this issue was raised in this paper? Does it mean that he cannot support his own statements? And why does he want to make the discussion into a personal quarrel between certain parties calling them G. K. N.'s henchmen? Nobody is blaming Mr. Madon for the "Yasts". What has been pointed out in your columns is that if these "Yasts" are foreign to the teachings of Zoroaster, then all these expensive ceremonies our community has to undergo are wrong and should be abolished, thereby taking away one of the severest burdens on the poor of our community. For example, two lakhs spent on sandal wood during every year could be used for education of the poor and the priests, doing untold good to the community. Surely Mr. Madon with all his wordly knowledge (or any sensible man) cannot disagree on this point? Then why all this bitterness and personalities in his writings? Can we not have an honest inquiry in these enlightened times (times even? The tone of Mr. Madon's last letter reacts on me as if he wants to incite the ignorant masses to sort of hammer us at sight!! (and has been interpretated to me by quite a number that way.) This sort of veiled threats from an old and enlightened gentleman can hardly do him and what he stands for, any credit. I hope my presumption is incorrect, and that Mr. Madon will publicly tell us so, otherwise if these are the methods he thinks fit to employ one could very easily ask him the same question—"Does being a priest mean that he can hit below the belt?"

Another point in our favour is why do not more people support Mr. Madon? Surely he does not mean to tell us all his friends cannot read English?

I again ask Mr. Madon that if he guarantees that his motive of asking us to write to the Gujarati papers is sincere and is not to incite hatred (and assaults?) from the ignorant, but to give us real play and that the Gujarati papers, which, when they have no legs to stand on always get vulgar and personal, will curb their usual tactics, *then* nothing could be better, as it is to the masses we want to appeal to, and not to the rich who can afford to chuck their money about.

Can we not hold a debate and thrash the matter out once for all sensibly and in an impersonal manner keeping in mind that our idea is really to help the masses of our community and not to ruin them as Mr. Madon would like them to believe?

Suggestions from Mr. Madon and other enlightened gentlemen would certainly be welcome.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

MILK PROBLEM OF BOMBAY.

WHAT GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION SHOULD DO.

(BY NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI.)

III.

The Corporation is spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on water supply. Very few will grudge this expenditure. But I submit that provision of such an indispensable article of food as milk for vegetarians and non-vegetarians alike is also one of the primary duties of the Corporation and the Councillors are requested to approach the problem for this point of view. The tax-payers, I am sure, will not grudge a reasonable expenditure on this account because they will be more than repaid in the shape of a better and cheaper supply of milk. The Corporation is at present spending some amount every year over its staff for supervising the buffalo-stables and the suburban milk vendors. Then most of the milk will be coming from long distances through the Railways; this amount can be spent in maintaining a staff to pasteurise milk and test and certify it both as regards quality and quantity. The Corporation may, however, levy a nominal tax of, say, half an anna a maund and thus raise nearly Rs. 50,000 a year which is likely to increase to Rs. 1,00,000/- as more milk is brought to Bombay in years to come. The Corporation will have to erect pasteurising plants and cold storage rooms in co-operation with the Railways at two or more stations. It should also advance loans on easy terms up to Rs. 5,00,000/- in the first year and in decreasing amounts in the next five years, to approved buffalo owners or Dairy Societies to enable them to meet the initial expenditure in buildings, etc., and undertake intensive dairy farming.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Government has reserved for Bombay milk supply lands since many years from near Palghar (54 miles) to Bulsar (125 miles), 5 miles on each side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Lands from Boisar (67 miles) to Bulsar are preferable and they may be granted free for 30 years and at 4 annas or so per acre for a further period of 30 years to the cattle owners who may decide to establish there, provided pakka roads from the Dairy farms to the Stations and artisan wells (Patal Kuwa) in in each block are first provided for intensive farming. Not only Palghar but Dahnu and other lands should be surveyed for the purpose, as Palghar lands are not considered suitable for intensive farming. A similar survey should be undertaken of suitable lands along the G. I. P. Railway. No areas meant for Bombay Milk supply should now be leased out to grass merchants anywhere. The Revenue, Agricultural and Public Works Departments of the Government should help these Societies by way of advice and facilities mentioned above. Milk industry should really be looked upon by Government as one of provincial importance and not only of local importance to Bombay inasmuch as several important cities on the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways will be benefited if this industry is put on sound basis. It is also going to open an important side industry to the villagers and thus pave the way for rural uplift. Crowded cities will at the same be purged of the nuisance of cattle sheds.

THE BUFFALO OWNERS.

The prosperity of an industry mainly depends on the foresight, organizing ability, integrity and adaptability of its owners. The problem of the supply of large quantities of milk daily cannot be successfully tackled by petty merchants. They must unite so as to be able to own large dairy farms in the mofussil and modernize their business. Even if this fusion is slow there is no reason why co-operative societies should not successfully undertake to collect milk from petty merchants in the mofussil and distribute it to retail consumers in Bombay. The industry must be so organized that there is no scope left for middlemen for profiteering.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

The public of Bombay must bestir themselves and agitate for a better and cheaper supply of milk. Milk is one of the vital necessities of life and its supply should not be left to the mercies of ignorant persons. Youths should take a short course training in the Agricultural College and take to this business to put it on modern lines. This will go a great way in ensuring a plentiful supply of milk at a price prevalent in large towns of Europe and America. A conference of all interested in the milk problem of Bombay should be convened to discuss this problem in all its bearings and to settle the lines along which improvements should be made. A "cheaper milk Campaign League" should be then started to keep up a persistant agitation in favour of a better and cheaper milk supply. A magazine devoted to this subject should be conducted. If more money is available prizes or subsidies should be given to model dairy farms and Co-operative Milk Societies. I feel sure that if the Corporation the Government, the Railways, the milk merchants and the public will rise to the occasion it will be not be long before Bombay and other large cities will begin to get better and cheaper milk.

What the People Say

APPEAL TO HINDUS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hindu brothers and sisters, you are aware of the Mahad Satyagraha which was withdrawn by the then leaders of the Satyagrahis. Now, the untouchable brothers and sisters of Poona have been peacefully but vigorously fighting for establishing the right of entry into the temple of Parvati of Poona. The caste Hindus whoes force was strengthened by both Brahmins and non-Brahmins as well as by the followers of Lok. Tilak and Mahatmaji meted out the most inhuman treatment to the Satyagrahis who, however, did not budge an inch from their determination. The pity of the situation is the attitude of the "Kesari" camp which is misrepresenting the proceedings of the Satyagraha. It is now our duty to sympathise and support the heroic efforts of the untouchables of Poona. I, therefore, make an urgent appeal to the leaders of the Hindu Society, the Congressmen, the followers of the Hindu Sabha and also the Youth Leaguers of Bombay to muster strong at the meeting which I am convening on the 19th instant at 8-30 p.m. on the Hindu Mahasabha play-ground, near the Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel, and express their strong sympathy and support to the Poona Satyagrahis. The leaders of the Bombay Untouchables are going to form a Committee for following the lead of the Poona Satyagrahis in securing the entry into the (1) Hindu temples, (2) Hindu restaurants and hotels, (3) Hindu hair cutting saloons, (4) rooms of the buildings in general and those of the Bombay Municipality and B. I. T., B. D. D., etc., and (5) Hindu cemetery, in Bombay.

Will the Hindus of Bombay rise to this critical occasion to help the untouchables in their efforts to wipe off the blot of shame on the character of the Indian Nation? Builders of the Indian Nation, if you want to enthrone Mother India make Herculean effort to dethrone orthodoxy. Congressmen, first help the untouchables to break their chains of social and religious slavery and then go to break the political chains with a strong united force. If you do not do so you have no right to fight for Mother Country's Independence.—Yours, etc.,

B. J. DEORUKHKAR.

Gowardhandas Mansion,
Supari Baug Road,
Parel, Bombay, 12.
Oct. 17.

THAKURDWAR HOUSE COLLAPSE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my humble opinion our Municipal Commissioner might be usefully occupied in arranging to enlighten his fellow-citizens of the first city in India on the following:—

1. Whether the building at Thakurdwar which injured six Parsis, three of them fatally, was in a very old and dilapidated condition at the time of accident?

2. Whether the building collapsed owing to causes other than its very old and dilapidated condition?

3. When was it last inspected by those to whom we look for lebelling buildings in a dangerous condition as "Unfit for Human Habitation?"—Yours, etc.

H. S. M.

October 16.

"ALARM CHAINS & RAILWAY TRAINS".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Coming across a paragraph on your esteemed paper on the above subject I am reminded of an incident which befell me near Jetalsar on the Junagad State Railway I was travelling in a second class compartment with two other passengers who elected to wrestle at about 6 a.m. I pulled the chain, or rather tried to pull it, but, of course, the train would not stop. The open part of the pipe where the chain is exposed 'was bare' and in giving a smart pull I injured my three fingers, rather badly. The rust and the dirt on the iron chain touching the wounds made them septic and I had to patiently bear pain for one week.

The rake and carriage belonged to B. B. and C. I. Railway.

I have, therefore, to appeal to the Railway Authorities (1) to keep the alarm signals in order; and (ii) to cover the exposed parts of the chain with a wooden handle so as to prevent injury to the pullers.

I have also to appeal to the Passengers' Relief Association to look into the matter.—Yours, etc.,

RAVI RAI BAXI.

Junagad, Oct. 15.

"BURNT ALIVE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 1st instant, in the account of the tragedy under the title "Burnt Alive" despatched by one Mr. Dalvi of Aravali Vengurla, there were some allegations made against the conduct of the Police Patil of the village, which were absolutely false and grossly mischievous. The place at which this ghastly deed was perpetrated was a secluded one as stated by the correspondent himself but in the next breath he conveniently puts it was at a distance not more than half a furlong from the house of Police Patil, which in the face of the statement shows direct road to the motive of the correspondent.

The news of the tragedy were conveyed by the victim himself at his place to his wife, after a couple of hours and she was made aware of the facts of the incident. She immediately ran to the police station whch is situated at a distance of a mile from her house. The police constables soon after arrived with the victims wife to the residence of the Police Patil who was informed of the tragedy for the first time. The Police Patil himself was confined to bed for some days during that course of time which is well-known in the village, but inspite of that he along with the Police constables immediately hurried to the house of the victim and being horrified at the sight, at once asked the Police to send the news of the tragedy to the Sub-Inspector of Police at the Taluka Headquarters, by urgent telegram and call them for assistance to investigate in the matter and arrest the culprits. The Police Officer arrived within couple of hours and after making some enquiries, made a panchnama and arranged the removal of the victim to the hospital and arrested the perpetrators of this ghastly and horrible deed. The police Patil in question was actively assisting the Police officers throughout in their work and it was nothing but preposterous and ridiculous to suggest that instead of rendering any services he had to be called for the panchnama by the Police officers after their arrival. It was also a notorious piece of coincidence that the said gentleman who has assumed the role of a sympathiser did not even think it fit to render any assistance as a citizen to the police in their work although it goes without saying that the news of this tragedy ought to have reached him within half an hour according to his own statement. This is one part of the tragedy.

Mr. Dalvi has utilized this occation to express his lip-sympathy towards the Mahars of the village and shed crocodile tears for setting them apart as "untouchables" by selfish people. Mr. Dalvi is a responsible mankari of the temple in that village where the Mahars are considered to be even lower than animals and there is nothing to show to the credit of this gentleman having suggested any means to improve their condition and status. It is a pitiable sight to see when these poor Mahars have to stand in the scorching sun and heavy rains even away from the compound of house of this sympathiser, when they have sometimes occasion to to go to him. Could he not utilize his valuable time in setting a concrete example to that lot of selfish people and make the charity to begin at home by extending his ever helping hand to these downtrodden instead of casting slungs at those who do their duty consciously and honestly to the public? —Yours, etc.,

SAVLARAM G. NEVREKAR.

Vile Parla, Oct. 14.

"SIR PURSHOTAMDAS AND BANKING ENQUIRY."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen Mr. J. A. Wadia's letter in your issue of date regarding his remarks about me printed in your issue of the 6th September. Mr. Wadia therein improves upon what he said, in somewhat unfortunate terms, about me in your issue of the 6th September last.

It is necessary to correct one impression which Mr. Wadia has wrongly got, or, certainly wrongly gives to the public. He refers to my "acceptance of the 18d. ratio as an "accomplished fact." I do not know where he quotes me from because I am not myself aware of having said anything to the effect that I accepted the 18d. ratio as an "accomplished fact." It is true that I said in the Assembly that "what can't be cured, must be endured." Mr. Wadia must be aware that it is not possible to change the ratio in the statute book without securing the permission of His Excellency the Viceroy. Whether such permission is available or not one need not be much in doubt. With the convictions expressed by the Finance Member in the Assembly, it is not difficult to see that the Viceroy would not easily grant such permission. But that does not mean that I have avoidably reconciled myself to the injustice inflicted on India by the higher ratio. Mr. Wadia says "that the late Mr. B. F. Madon opposed the 18d. ratio to his dying day." If Mr. Wadia will quote anything which Mr. Madon wrote or spoke, after 1st April 1921 against the ratio by way of propaganda against it, I would like to be instructed about it. Both Mr Madon and I had long discussions regarding carrying on our agitation after April 1927 and Mr. Madon was strongly of opinion that it would be no good either of us carrying on any agitation which must involve repeating "we had told you so." We both felt that it was for the other sections of the public, who were less active against the 18d. ratio or more luke-warm towards the lower ratio in 1927 than to-day, to raise their voice if they wanted to. Unfortunately, for the counrty, Mr. Madon is no more, but I know that if he were in the land of the living he would not have said any more than he actually did till his death since April 1927. It may be useful to refer to a contribution of mine to the columns of "Capital" as printed in the issue of that paper dated the 20th September 1928 regarding the effects of the 18d. ratio.

I agreed to act as Vice-Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee because I felt that the enquiry, if properly conducted can do a lot of good towards the solution of one of India's strongest handicaps, and when I found that the Government of India were genuine in their desire for my co-operation in that, I did not think it right on my part to withhold the little help that I may be able to give them on that Committee, because Government had previously been guilty of inflicting on India an inexcusable piece of injustice. Whether my expectations regarding the Banking Enquiry Committee will be realised or not is in the laps of the Gods, and depends on the way the public put their grievances and suggestions before the various Provincial Committee during the next few months.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

Oct. 17.

NOTHING MORE OR LESS.

—:o:—

Swaraj On Model Of Canada.

DEHRADUN, Oct. 17.

Presiding over the District Political Conference, Mr. Purushotamdas Tandon, a no-change Congress leader, pleaded for Swaraj on the model of Canada or Australia and no more or no less. Unless and until Army, Finance and Foreign Affairs were placed in hands of Indians, all talk of framing constitution was futile.—A. P.

"ENTIRELY APOCRYPHAL."

—:o:—

"Queen Marie Gave No Interview."

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Bucharest.—Statements contained in a Berlin cable of yesterday, and alleged to have been made by Queen Marie in an interview are declared to be entirely apocryphal. Queen Marie gave not interview, and nobody, connected with Government, made any proposal regarding the filling of the vacancy in the Regency Council.—Reuter.

OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW.

—:o:—

OVER 90 MAKES OF CARS EXHIBITED.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Rugby.—Over ninety makes of motor cars, of which nearly sixty are from other countries, are exhibited at the greatest motor show yet held which opened at Olympia, London, to-day.

The comprehensive nature of the exhibition is its most notable feature. There is a wide variety in chassis, in capacity, number of cylinders, engines, bodywork and price.

Prices range from about £3,500 down to a little over £100.

In small cars, in which British manufactures have always held a prominent place, there is large number of exhibits and the makers are confident that the popularity of cars of from seven to twelve horse-power is undiminished.

On the other hand there is no falling off in the demand for luxury cars.

It is, however, in the medium-priced cars, with six cylinder engines of about 15 horse-power that the greatest development is recorded in the present show.—B. O. W.

Germany Ratifies Geneva Opium Agreement.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Berlin.—Germany has ratified the Opium Agreement which will come into force on November 13th.—Reuter.

ARAB VIEW OF PALESTINE RIOTS.

Slashing Rejoinder To High Commissioner's Proclamation.

ANNUL FATEFUL BALFOUR DECLARATION.

The following is the text of the Arab rejoinder to the British High Commissioner's proclamation on the Palestine disturbances. It is signed by Mohammad Said Kassab El Abbasi, Fouad B. Atallah, Jhon Asfour, Husni Abdel Hadi, Najib El-Hakim Mohammad Ali El-Tamini, Sami Nourallah, Mahmoud El-Madi, Mouin El-Madi and Shukry Kirdahi:—

The Arab advocates of Haifa wish to file the following protests against the proclamation issued by His Excellency the High Commissioner dated 1st September 1929, as follows:—

It would plainly appear that the proclamation, as published was made without due and careful consideration of the situation as a whole.

The issuing authority of this proclamation did not, as it should, act in like manner as his predecessors did, upon the occurrence of such events, by awaiting the result of the enquiries of the appropriate authorities nor did he even act, to say the least, as Sir Herbert Samuel, the ardent Zionist Leader, did, who upon the occurrence of the Jaffa riots in the year 1921 made no proclamation and expressed no opinion whatever until after he received the careful and detailed report of His Honour Sir Thomas Haycraft, the Chief Justice of Palestine at the time.

It is surprising how the High Commissioner prompted such a proclamation before he had had sufficient time for a personal enquiry into the matter, if he were entitled to hold such, or even before any report has been submitted by a just and impartial judicial body.

UNJUST JUDGMENT.

It is the more surprising that the High Commissioner assumed for himself a judicial power which is entirely out of his jurisdiction and power as shown in the proclamation. For in that same proclamation he has convicted one section of the population, forming the overwhelming majority of that country, well known to be of a most honourable and glorious decent, of being "Blood-Thirty Evildoers," and further of having committed "Unspeakable Savagery." How could the High Commissioner allow himself to give such an unjust judgment before hearing the defence of the party so accused? or even, to say the least, before enquiring from the Public Health Officers of the Government as to the authenticity or otherwise of what he hastily believed to be a truthful representation of the facts?

Did the High Commissioner forget what "Atrocious Acts," occurred in the revoltuions of nations which claim to be in the most advanced stage of civilization?

Is it not reasonable, or rather certain, that rioters in such revolutions lose sense, and in acting on the spur of the moment they perpetrate "Atrocious Acts?"

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Was the High Commissioner, when publishing his proclamation, unaware of the fact that proceedings were already commenced before other judicial authorities with regard to these troubles, and that many accused persons have either been remanded pending investigations or convicted for committing any act against law and order? Is the High Commissioner justified, in law, in making such a publication as that published? and does not his act constitute even under the laws of this country, a contempt of Court, as the High Commissioner, it could be well said, intended in his publication, or that his publication was calculated to, prejudice the proceedings and influence the impartial judicial bodies who, in the traditions of all nations at all times, must be left untouched and uninfluenced whatever the circumstances and motives be.

It is stated in the proclamation that the Jews were "Defenceless" although the reports of the appropriate authorities, Public Health Officers, the actual conditions of the Arab victims, and the universal testimony all go to prove, beyond any reasonable doubt, the contrary, and strongly support the fact that the Arabs who are a peaceful nation, living in absolute tranquility in their country were driven, by reason of the unlawful attack upon them by Jews, into revolutionary act, against their wishes, and in self-defence, with arms of sticks and stones.

The Haifa troubles bear a good testimony to this effect where all the seventeen Arabs who fell were killed with firearms whilst the seven Jews who were killed were so killed by sticks and stones, owing to their aggression.

We are almost sure that the O. C. Troops, Commanding H.M.S. "Barham" and the Public Health Officers of the Government will, if asked, corroborate our above statement in that the Arabs and "not the Jews" were defenceless.

"NATIONAL HOME" POLICY.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, while acting for the High Commissioner, has confirmed in his official communique, dated 24th August, 1929 the fact that it was the Jews who attacked, in their demonstration of the 15th August, 1929, when several hundreds of their young men visited the Wailing Wall for purposes other than ordinary prayer, and there they delivered addresses and hoisted a flag, while the Arabs were, during all these riots, only defending sacred rights of their own against unlawful attacks by the Jews encouraged by the policy of the National Home.

The Arabs in this country have proved themselves entirely dependant upon Government power to suppress such unlawful attacks, and therefore a very small number of them participated in the recent riots. This is proved by the fact that the number of persons killed and wounded from both parties is almost equal although the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the country are Arabs and the Jews only form a very small minority. Even those of the Arabs who did participate in the riots they only did so to defend themselves against personal attacks made by the Jews while the greater number of the Arabs were looking forward to see these riots swamped by the power of Government. In addition no effort was spared by Arabs leading bodies in promulgating peace and harmony among the Arab population.

THE SOLE REASON.

How could the High Commissioner hold the Arabs responsible for these riots and thus inflict upon them the unjust punishment of suspending discussions with his Majesty's Government on the subject of constitutional changes in Palestine although the Official communique of the Government, referred to above, has established the fact that the Jews were the aggressors?

Even if we go the length of supposing that the Arabs were responsible for the recent troubles, how could the High Commissioner even state that before the matter is thoroughly investigated by an impartial competent judicial authority after its having heard the statements and proofs of both parties?

Any person having a slight knowledge of the conditions in Palestine would readily comprehend that the sole reason for any disturbance or trouble is the Balfour Declaration on the policy of the National Home.

Jews are universally known to be a rebellious and ungovernable sect. How much worse would the state of things be in Palestine when the majority of the Jewish immigrants into Palestine are saturated with the spirit of revolution and have come from countries where their mere existence was a menace to these countries and were therefore swept out of them to be driven in to Palestine?

ANNUL FATEFUL DECLARATION

If it be the first duties of the High Commissioner "To restore order in the Country" we believe that he can only do so by recommending to His Majesty's Government to annul the fateful Balfour Declaration and the Policy of the National Home. It is only then that the country will be restored to peace and tranquility, and the British tax-payer will no more suffer of having to pay additional taxes for providing and maintaining British Army and Naval Forces, Aeroplanes, etc. in Palestine.

The recent Jewish riots were by no means a religious movement directed against the body who is by right and usage the bona fide and absolute owners of the Wailing Wall but they (the Jews) have developed it, deliberately, into a national movement directed against the whole Arab population in Palestine, Moslems and Christians alike, and did in fact kill and wound many of both these communities.

With all these facts on hand which are substantially proved, could any importance at all be attached to the proclamation of the High Commissioner?

UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACK ON ARABS.

Does not His Majesty's Government deem it necessary, in view of the above, to make a publication correcting the proclamation of the High Commissioner in order to prove to the whole world that it performed its duties as a Government in an impartial manner?

How can the Arab Nation tolerate any further the Jews who, prompted by greed and trained in rebellion and mutiny, finally decided to usurp sacred places held in reverence by millions of people throughout the world? And in spite of all this the High Commissioner ascribes the aggression to us!

We believe that the reason underliyng all these troubles is the delay in giving effect to the principles laid down in the White Paper of 19th November 1928. Who is responsible for this delay?

We consider that this proclamation is an unjustifiable attack upon the Arab nation, inciting its feelings, distressing noble spirit within it and exhausting its patience. Had not this nation been brought up on firm social basis, this proclamation would have had results which even the High Commissioner does not ignore. In spite of all this the Arabs restricted themselves to lawful means in attacking the contents of this proclamation.

APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

To you, Right Honourable Sir, this protest is submitted with an ardent appeal for justice and impartial investigation to establish rights which we can no longer tolerate being attacked.

We further solicit British Justice that instructions be given to the High Commissioner to repeal his said proclamation and restore peace of mind and tranquility amongst the Arabs, as the circumstance surrounding this proclamation is open to suspicion.

High Commissoiner's Proclamation.

—:o:—

The following is Reuter's Summary of the High Commissioner's proclamation referred to above.

Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner, has issued a proclamation referring to the strongest terms to the "savage murders of defenceless Jews regardless of age of sex" and declaring "my first duties will be to restore order and inflict stern punishment on those found guilty of acts of violence." Sir John adds that in view of the recent events he will suspend discussions which, in accordance with the promise he had given to the Committee of Arab Executive, he has initiated with His Majesty's Government regarding constitutional changes in Palestine.

Sir John Chancellor in the proclamation says: I have returned from the United Kingdom and I have learned with horror of the atrocious acts committed by bodies of ruthless blood-thirsty evil-doers of savage murders of defenceless members of the Jewish population, accompanied as at Hebron, by acts of unspeakable savagery. These crimes have brought upon their authors the execration of all civilised peoples throughout the world. All necessary measures will be taken to restore order and inflict stern punishment on those guilty of acts of violence, and I charge all inhabitants of Palestine to assist me therein. In order to stop mendacious statements recently circulated regarding the Wailing Wall, I, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government hereby make it known that I intend to give effect to the principles laid down in White Paper on 19th November 1928, after the methods of applying them have been determined.

MASS MEETING OF RLY. EMPLOYEES.

—:o:—

THREAT OF DIRECT ACTION.

Mr. G. B. Juveker, Assistant Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway employees' Union writes:—

A mass meeting was held on Wednesday the 16th instant, at Borivli where a large number of Railway workers were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Nandurbarkar while exhorting the men advised them to remain faithful to the Union and carry on their struggle under the banner of the Union. He pointed out to them the unsatisfactory reply received by the Union from the Agent in respect of the Demands of the workers at Parel. Continuing he said that the men should now be prepared to resort to Direct Action, if the Agent would show no signs of giving his reconsideration to their legitimate demands. He further made a reference to the misleading address of the Agent especially with regard to his narration of Railway workers' condition at the Railway Conference held at Simla recently. He pointed out that his tone appeared to be sympathetic but that would not bring them any substantial gain.

Thereafter the following resolutions were adopted and unanimously passed:—(1) This meeting protests against the action of Railway Sub-ordinate officials in giving a single uniform instead of a pair to the trollymen and others from Andheri to Colaba, and requests the Agent to look into this matter, and take necessary action. (2) This meeting further requests to grant house rent allowance to the Gangmen without making any distinction between the recruits and confirmed servants.

PLAGUE IN THE KARNATAK.

—:o:—

A SCHEME FOR COMBATING IT DRAWN UP.

The incidence of plague in the Southern Division this year has been a matter of serious concern to the Public Health Department since the study of the periodicity of the disease showed that this would be a bad year for plague in the Karnatak where it demonstrates a marked rise every fifth year or so.

The Assistant Director of Public Health of the Southern Division issued timely warnings to the different Local Bodies in his charge and helped personally in important towns like Belgaum, Hubli and Dharwar and also in rural areas to organize plague preventive measures.

Plague was prevailing more or less in this Division throughout last year and this year's epidemic has been a continuation of it.

The disease was prevailing last cold weather in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, it began to decline with the onset of the hot weather, and started rising again with the advent of the monsoon.

Since last year out of 43 Rural circles included in the four districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara 33 were affected and out of 19 Town Circles 11 were affected. Upto 5th October the total incidence for each of the Districts was as follows:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum	3,125	1,560
Dharwar	4,443	2,616
Bijapur	108	75
Kanara	194	119

Taking Town Circles alone, in Belgaum town (population 36,214) the epidemic commenced on 23rd March last, resulting in 403 attacks and 263 deaths. In Dharwar (population 34,327) it commenced last year and upto 5th October there were in all 98 attacks and 79 deaths.

The Director of Public Health undertook a special tour in the plague affected districts early this month and explained to the Municipal Councillors there, the way in which plague preventive measures could be made effective.

SCHEME DRAWN UP.

A scheme for conducting operations against plague has been drawn up and recommended for adoption to all the Local Authorities of the infected places. The Collectors of infected Districts have been advised to enforce the plague regulations prescribed by Government in badly infected areas.

PASSENGER TRAIN HELD UP BY ARMED DACOITS.

—:o:—

Attempts At Opening Cash Safe Prove Futile.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Ferozepore Cantonment, N. W. Railway, wires under date October 17:—

Armed dacoits stopped and attacked the 55 Up-Passenger between Kup and Ahmedgarh on the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal section of the North Western Railway at about 21-45 hours on the 15th instant and wounded by revolver fire to drivers who were working the attached engines. The train was stopped for about one hour and a half, but attempts at opening the railway cash safe met with no success. Passengers were not interfered with in any way beyond being ordered to remain seated in their carriages. The gang found themselves unable to open the cash safe and then allowed the train to proceed. The train was taken to the next station by firemen. Police investigations are in hand.—A. P.

FREE PRESS OF INDIA, LTD.

—:o:—

MR. SADANAND ONLY A TRUSTEE.

Mr. Sadanand writes:—"The 'Bombay Chronicle' has published the announcement regarding the changes in the Board of Management of the Free Press under the caption: 'Mr. Sadanand the sole proprietor.' This caption is misleading. The Free Press of India continues to be the property of the Free Press of India Ltd., and my position continues to be only that of the Managing Editor and the Managing Director. I propose to call a general meeting of the shareholders for the election of the Board of Directors. Until then I am and shall continue to regard myself only as a trustee for the shareholders of the Free Press of India Ltd."

SITUATION IN ASANSOL.

—:o:—

31 ARRESTS MADE.

ASANSOL, Oct. 17.

Extensive raids have been conducted in course of last few days in connection with the recent communal disturbances and as a result 31 Muslims have been arrested by the Police. The arrested men include 24 Kabulis. The situation is well in hand, although stray cases of assault continue to be reported.—A. P.

Highly Appreciated by the Public

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Romantic Picture

The Heart of A King

(SECOND WEEK—BEAUTIFUL DANCES)

Awe-aspiring Stunts—Dare-devil fighting of Heroes and Heriones—Pure and Sympathetic love of a Princess, etc.

ALSO

BEAUTIFUL STAGE DANCES by Miss EKBAL

with Sweet Song and Music with artful acting.

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

COMING SOON: KRISHNA PICTURE

VEER RATHOD.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND MARRIAGE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8)

in the office of the Registrar; there may be children or no children, happiness or unhappiness, fidelity or infidelity. So also with two people—let us call them Harry and Harriet—whose marriage is tainted by what a certain Megs Dods called "ante-nup." Where exactly is the difference? Honestly, after considerable observation of Catholic marriages and Protestant marriages, I can see no difference between them; yet, unless there is a tremendous one between Catholic marriages and the marriage of Harry and Harriet I cannot understand what all the pother is about."

"Is it possible that for all these centuries the Church has been talking about the 'Sacrament of Marriage' and yet cannot tell us what special virtue, privilege or grace is involved? Is it possible, in short, that the phrase is without any meaning whatever, and that the 'sacrament' has no more existence than Mrs. Harris?

"I am loth to believe this, and yet I have been forced to do so.

"The whole position is extraordinary in the extreme. There is the strange fact, to which I have already called attention, that, if the 'sacrament of marriage' is a divine institution God seems very indifferent to the Church's opinions, for babies come into the world irrespective of the creed or the Church going or the contracts of the parents. It is just as if God said to the Church: 'I care nothing for your fine drawn distinctions.'

"Once the brave idea flashed into my mind that perhaps all marriages were 'sacramental,' even that of Harry and Harriet; and there is, indeed, an extraordinary dogma of the Church that the sacrament is 'administered' by the two parties themselves, and not by a priest. It appears that strictly Harry and Harriet, both virgin, are 'married' if they privately contract to be faithful to each other. (See Encyclopedia Britannica: article 'Marriage' p. 755 11th ed.). And presumably this would be true even if Harry and Harriet were Chinese or Red Indians to-day, or Romans or Greeks of the olden times, Brutus and Plutarch were good husbands, and I like to think of them as 'sacramentally' married: but I do not know in the least whether, in the opinion of the Church, they were. Further, in the Jolly Middle Ages before the Council of Trent, such marriages as that of Harry and Harriet seem to have been 'valid' even for Catholics!

"But this dogma (which is almost amusing if we think it out—this dogma that the sacrament is 'administered' to each other by the parties—was somewhat modified, it appears, by the said famous Council. Even Catholics were not to be quite trusted, and so it was prescribed that there should be witnesses (including priest) to the contract.

"At a stroke, many possible marriages ceased to be valid: 1600 A.D. was less satisfactory for Harry and Harriet than 1500 A.D., sacramental grace was, I suppose, harder to get. But what is sacramental grace? This is my question." What is it that Catholics make such a lot of fuss about?

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

October 18.

S.S. Gurna, Brown, Rangoon
S.S. Rabenfels, Stefens, Hamburg
S.S. Custalia, Caithness, Okha.
S.S. Nurmahal, Rowland, Karachi.
S.S Rajput, Crebbin, Java.
S.S. Ranpura, Finlay, London.
S.S. Warfield, Steel, London.

DEPARTURES.

October 19.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, Headlane, London.
S.S. Tannenfels, Feldstedt, Hamburg.
S.S. Aunghan, Bulkley, Rangoon.
S.S. Obeid, Hull, Antwerp.

LOADING.

October 18.

Steamer Rabenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Wolfsburg for Hamburg
Steamer Warfield for London.
Steamer Ranpura for London.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind: The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 61 bales wool raw M. Motilal; 41 bales wool raw Cox and King Ltd.; 3 bales wool raw A. Salemohamed; 165 cwts condiments M. Poonjiaji; 3 bales numdas C. Ootamchand; 5 bales numdas Pohoomal Bros., 138 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 25 bales wool raw K. Esmail and Co.; 155 bales cotton raw Tiji Karhet; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 78 bales cotton thread waste and 88 bales cotton raw K. Visram and Co.

For Marseilles:—150 nos. empty cylinders Wright and Co.; 76 bales wool raw H. S. Mitha and Co.

For Boston:—151 casks goat skin M. Mohmad Ali and Co.

For Philadelphia:—174 casks goat skin Briskey and Co.

For Glasgow: 1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Port Said:—190 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Alexandria:— 37 bales cotton twist A. H Diab; 58 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Yamagust:—220 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

S.S. Ascot for Rotterdam:—8000 cwts groundnut cakes Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwts groundnut cakes Bombay Commercial Co.; 21000 cwts groundnut cakes J. Parmanand and Co.; 5000 cwts linseed oil cakes J. Parmanand and Co.; 1000 tons manganese ore T. Morrison and Co.

S.S. Yannenfels for Antwerp 4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Robenfels for Hamubrg:—105 cwts kang grain, 1075 cwts cassin and 210 cwts niger seed J. Parmananda and Co.

S.S. Cracovia for Piracus:—30 cwts gum olibanum E. Virjee and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

S.S. Ariosto, Agents J. Finlay and Co. From Hull:—1433 bdles stele, 256 bdles steel bars, 17 bdles steel files, 17 bdles steel slabs, 10 bdles steel tees, 63 bdles steel channels, 241 bdles steel rounds, 45 bdles steel joists, 313 bdles steel flats, 116 bdles steel angles, 111 bdles steel plates, 2 cases brass, 22 cases machinery, 130 cases polish, 309 bags alum, 20 bags glue, 50 bags coal tar, 60 bags washing blue, 2409 drums disinfectant, 130 drums colour, 320 drums turpentine, 63 drums varnish, 2911 drums linseed oil, 2875 drums paint, 268 drums distemper.

From Middlesbro:—77 bdles steel channels, 34 bdles steel angles, 68 bdles steel rounds, 50 bags chemical.

From Dunkirk:—241 bdles steel rods, 78 bdles steel joists, 478 bdles steel pipes.

S.S. Sumatra Maru, Agents O. S. Kaisha Ltd. From Tokyo:—310 cases beer, 38 cases lion dentrific, 85 cases clocks, 25 cases cotton goods, 100 pkgs transmission conductors.

For Yokohama:—9 cases celluloid goods, 12 cases rayon goods, 13 cases cotton goods.

From Nagoya:—91 cases glass, 50 cases E. ware, 82 cases tiles, 662 cases cotton goods, 990 cases beer, 121 cases clocks, 718 cases porcelain ware.

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COMMISSIONER FOR MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 'VICTIMS TO A THREAT"

DR, MOONJE'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY

In opposing in the recent Assembly Session the supplementary grant to defray the charges in respect of the appointment of the Commissioner for Medical Qualifications, Dr. B. S. Moonje, M.L.A., in the course of his speech, said:—

In view of the questions and answers asked and given this morning I have been confirmed in my view that no case has been made out by the Government for the creation of this new post of a Commissioner of Indian Medical Standards and Qualifications. It seems that the General Medical Council of England made a demand and gave a threat to the Government of India, that if either a medical council is not established in India or this post is not created, they will refuse recognition to the medical degrees of Indian Universities. I am surprised that the Government of India should have fallen an easy victim to this kind of threat. I should have expected that the Government of India would have made inquiries as to the condition of medical education in India and the methods of medical examinations before submitting to the threat. I am positive, by the proofs, that I shall immediately quote, that if the Government of India has made that kind of inquiry, they would have been quite sure that the system of medical education and the method in which medical examinations are carried out are quite satisfactory; matters have been proved to be quite satisfactory even to the General Medical Council of England.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

The General Medical Council in England is acting under authority given to it under the Medical Act of England. They have been given authority to refuse recognition to medical degrees where they find that the degrees do not indicate a sufficient standard of medical education, and the Privy Council is acting as appellate authority. Those bodies which conduct these medical examinations have been given a right to appeal to the Privy Council. I should have expected that the Government of India, before yielding to this threat, would have approached the Privy Council, bringing the facts of the sufficiency of our system of medical education and examinations to their notice and stated that the threat of the General Medical Council in England was absolutely baseless and had no foundation in fact. I say the General Medical Council had no reason to doubt the insufficiency of the system of our medical education and, in spite of that, they gave that threat. The whole thing has assumed a simple appearance that one party gives an ultimatum and another party quite submissively accepts that ultimatum and submits to it. I cannot understand when we, in this House, who are the guardians of the Government of India to-day aspiring to be the makers of the Government of India to-morrow, are prepared to stand firmly by their side why they should have accepted this ultimatum so submissively and been ready to carry out the bidding, the insolent bidding, of the General Medical Council of England. (An Honourable Member:—"They are their servants." From that point of view I am inclined to look at the affair—and it is right that the Indian Universities also have taken it in that light—I cannot but say that this ultimatum is nothing less than a national insult and gratuitous slight to the whole system of medical education in India.

DR. MOONJE'S COMPLAINT.

My first complaint is that the Government of India, which represent the Indian nation, which represent the Indian intelligence, (an Honourable Member:—Question?) or shall I say, which is taken to represent in the outer world the self-respect incarnate of India, accepted that threat or ultimatum and admitted that the system of medical education and methods of examinations as conducted in India are inferior, and therefore they require to be examined by the Inspectors who have been sent out from England.

As regards the actual results of the inspection, of our system of medical education and methods of examinations by the Inspectors sent out by the General Medical Council of England, I am surprised at the reply given by my Honourable friend this morning. Government did not seem to have taken even the least care to know the results of the inspection of the examinations held in India, before admitting the charge that the examinations and the system of medical education in India are deficient. I will just quote the results of medical the inspection of the final medical examinations held in India. Take for instance the Bombay University. It is not an inspection held by an Indian but it is an inspection held by a British Officer of the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel. He says as regards the Bombay University:—That in Hygiene: "The standard of questions was good and practical and questions on preventive medicines were asked." In Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology:—"The questions asked were good and practical and a fair standard of knowledge was demanded." In Materia Medica and Pharmacology:—"The examination was thorough and satisfactory and the standard of knowledge shown was good." In Pathology and Bacteriology:—"The standard of knowledge shown was generally good, ecpecially in Bacteriology." In Medicate:—"The whole examination was nicely condcted and a good standard of knowledge expected." In Midwifery and Gynaecology:—"The whole examination was well planned and conducted and a good standard of knowledge demanded." In Surgery:—"The whole examination was thoroughly practical and well conducted."

EXCELLENT CERTIFICATE.

Eventually Lieut.-Colonel Dutton, I.M.S., the officer in question says as follows:—

"I am of opinion that the final examination for the M.B., B.S., of the Bombay University held under the revised regulations (1923) is 'sufficient' and the recognition of the General Medical Council may be continued."

Lieut.-Colonel Dutton further remarks:—

"A general desire was evinced that the examination of this University should be of a high standard."

So much about the Bombay University. Now, let us see what another Inspector on behalf of the General Medical Council says about the Examination held by the Madras University. These are the remarks of Colonel Megaw (an Honourable Member:—"Is he also an I.M.S.?") I could not say that, perhaps our friend Colonel Gidney will be able to tell that.

Sir Frank Noyce:—

"I can assure the Honourable Member that he is a member of the Indian Medical Service."

(An Honourable Member:—"Col. Gidney confirmed.")

Dr. B. S. Moonje:—Thanks for the timely assistance, but I am concerned more with his opinion because he is an officer who was deputed as an Inspector by the General Medical Council of England itself which has given us this threat. Colonel Megaw says as regards the Madras University:—

"Taking the examination, as a whole, it was conducted on sound practical lines and a high standard of answering was maintained, so that I have no hesitained in recommending the considered recogniation of the M.B., B.S. Examination of the Madras University." (Hear, hear).

I do not want to tire the House by quoting the reports about the medical examination of the other Universities in India are more or less on the same lines.

CREATION OF NEW POST.

Now, as regards the question of the creation of the new post taking for granted, for the sake of argument, that the system of medical examination in India is deficient, is the proposal of the General Medical Council, England, for the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Standards feasible, for the purposes for which the proposal is made? Is it a practicable and useful proposition? Will it conduce to the attainment of a high standard of medical education in India? People using their commonsense can understand what an amount of bad blood will be created when an Officer who is imported over the heads of all the Universities in India against their wishes comes here and acts almost like a dictator and says to the Universities in India like those in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, "Your examinations will not do. Your system of medical education is bad," perhaps that University may have a professor, may have a teacher, may have a demonstrator who is far superior in intelligence, experience and skill to the Inspector sent out from England! Can you expect that University to submit to the dictatorship of that person, even though he comes clothed with the authority as Inspector from the British Medical Council? It is impossible, human nature being as it is; just as individuals have got their sense of self-respect so the institutions have got their sense of self-respect, and nobody, and much less a University of long standing, would be able to put up with the insult involved in the affair. That is my opinion and I am supported in that by the opinion of a responsible body, the opinion of the Bombay University. Its Faculty of Medicine states:—

"It is agreed that it will take some time to set up such a machinery and Sir Norman Walker suggests the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards as a temporary measure, and observes that the General Medical Council would willingly accept such an official as their visitor and that his regular reports will be of much assistance in determining whether recognition to Indian Degrees could be accorded. The faculty is strongly opposed to the suggestion of Sir Norman Walker and is of opinion that the appointment of a Central Officer is neither conducive to the dignity nor to the independence of the Universities....."

BRAVO, BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Bravo Bombay University. They have maintained the dignity, the independence and the sense of self-respect of the Indians represented by that Faculty.

THE "BIG SISTER" OF THE PRINCESS.

PRINCESS MARY AS A GIRL.

The girlhood of Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles is little known to the general public. It is described for the first time in a book published this month, "Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles' by Evelyn. Graham (Hutchinson and Co. 7s. 6d. net).

From her childhood Princess Mary has always been the "big sister" of her brothers.

As a baby she was by far the most troublesome of the Royal children, and as such early attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales.

At the age of four she was heard to exclaim: "That baby really gets on my nerves." She was soon, however, to join in their birds' nesting and other expeditions, and in some exploits became almost the ringleader.

A ROWNG INCIDENT.

A story is told how one day she was steering the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York in a skiff on the river at Datchet, when suddenly, rounding a bend, they collided with a boat manned by Eton boys.

"When are you going to learn to row?" demanded one of the Eton boys, seeing a girl at the rudder.

"When you have learnt manners," hotly retorted Princess Mary.

She was the inseparable companion of her brothers, and as such, took it upon herself to get them out of scrapes. Her services were sometimes appreciated and at no time more so than by the Prince of Wales, at the age of 12, when he remarked: "As girls go, I do not think much of them—but sisters have their uses."

The Prince, Mr. Graham records, has admitted that he owes his ability to "add up" to his, only sister, while the Duke of York, who dislike his studies even more than his brothers, always turned to Princess Mary, when in the throes of a difficult mathematical problem. When they were small the Prince found great delight in putting worms down her back, and even to-day, it is added, he delights in playing practical jokes on her.

A LOVE MATCH.

The portion of the book t which readers will turn most radily, is perhaps that dealing with her engagement and marriage. On this subject, it is stated, it is no secret that it was during Lord Lascelles' stay at Balmoral in the Autumn of 1921 that the friendship between Princess Mary and himself grew and became more intimate.

"Princess Mary," it is added had always determined to marry an Englishman. . . Though many Royal marriages were "arranged" for national and political reasons, there were no such circumstances surrounding this engagement. It was a love match from first to last, and the spontaneous result of affectionate inclination in both cases.

HONEYMOON COUPLE.

When the Royal couple went to Italy for their honeymoon, a diplomatic visitor who was privileged to see them for some days, made the comment that "they are a real honeymoon couple." They are continually teasing each other like two happy children, and Princess Mary is once more the happy child we knew at Frogmore.

A witty Frenchman's comment is even more significant of the way in which the world regarded this match between a Royal Princess and a great English commoner. He said: "Always I have heard of the great advantages o the English love match; when see these two I am tempted to believe in them.'

There remains only to add a comment from Yorkshire, Viscount Lascelles once happened to overhear two of the cottager near Goldsborogh Hall discussing the Princess. "She aw reet," said one; "if I hadna known she's no so lucky, I'd 'a thought she was fra Yorkshire herself."

"Further then this," Lord Lascelles adds, "Praise could not go."

SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND DONATIONS

—:o:—

A further list of subscribers to His Excellency the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund is given below:

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Rao Saheb Gulabchand Hiralal, Secretary, H. H. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund Committee, Dhulia ...	450	0	0
Mr. Magandas Khemchand Shah ...	300	0	0
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Sir Haji Ismail Sait, Kt. (of Bangalore) ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co. ...	50	0	0
The Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund	25,000	0	0
Messrs. Govindji Premji through Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver	1,422	12	9
A sympathizing Zoroastrian	301	0	0
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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar	200	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Pradhan	200	0	0
Lodge Aryan 1709 E. C.	71	0	0
A Parsee gentleman	51	0	0
Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar	50	0	0
Mr. Devarao Shivram	50	0	0
Shimant Lakhamganda B. Sir Desai	50	0	0
Including sums less than 50, the total amount received is	4,33,609	2	1

Moradabad.—At a joint meeting of the Bar Association and the Bar Library, Moradabad, it was resolved by an overwhelming majority that the age of consent should be fixed at fourteen within marital, and at sixteen outside marital, relations.—A. P.

Simla.—The Gazette of India (Army Department) publishes the following:—Major H. E. W. Bell Kingsley and Major William De Carterat Malet become Lieutenant Colonels; Captain Ajab Singh Garewal becomes a Major. The following become Captains: S. Hartley, J. Acheson and D. D. Carcary. —A. P.

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BOMBAY BANKING ENQUIRY.

Deccan Sabha's Memorandum.

The following memorandum has been submitted on behalf of the Deccan Sabha to the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee:—

At present the agriculurist obtains his finance principally from the indigenous banker and the co-operaive societies; owing to the high rates of interest charged by the former, a far greater extension of the latter agency than at present is desirable. The Indian joint stock banks have so far made little progress in financing the agriculturist for the purpose of cultivation and improvements and an immense field lies before them in rural areas. They must overcome their timidity in the matter of the opening of branches in mofussil areas and offer a vigorous competition to the indigenous bankers. The problem of supplying a cheap system of credit cannot be solved without the multiplication of branch offices of the joint stock banks and of the primary agricultural credit societies.

With regard to marketing, so far as the products for export are concerned, the financing is done by foreign companies (which advance money on standing crops or offer to purchase after the harvest is realised) with the assistance of exchange banks, and it does not touch nor is likely to touch either indigenous banking or the proposed extension of joint stock banks by the multiplication of branches. So far, however, as the marketing of products for sale within the district or province goes, the proper solution appears to be co-operative marketing. Conference after conference of co-operators has suggested this all-important reform and it is high time that the Department of Co-operation should set itself to develop wherever possible, primary co-operative societies into centres for co-operative marketing. If the advantages of such a procedure are once impressed on the minds of the agricultural producers, more and more persons would be induced to join the societies simply to realise these advantages, even if they may have no other motive to do so.

A BANK FOR EACH DISTRICT.

For the present our ideal should be a bank for each district. If the present joint stock banks or the Imperial Bank do not think it worth their while to open branches in every district, the magnates among the indigenous bankers in a district ought to be induced to start a new joint stock bank by offering concessions and guarantees, provided the bank is conducted in accordance with regulations to be laid down by the local Government. In the last resort, we suggest that one of the sarafs or substantial money-lenders should be appointed as agent of the Imperial Bank of India, or other joint stock banks, doing all business strictly in accordance with the regulations and instructions issued by the Head Office in Bombay. The great desideratum in India is the creation of a market for trade bills, and this is impossible to build up unless there are facilities offered for discounting the bills in the nearest taluka town or at least in the district town and ample rediscounting facilities at the offices of the Imperial Bank in Bombay or other joint stock banks. A branch office of a bank in every district is thus a 'sine qua non' of the slow but sure development of credit facilities in the mofussil. A model bank in each district run on sound principles for a number of years would act as a great stimulus for the inauguration of new institutions of a similar pattern on the initiative of the commercial classes themselves including the indigenous bankers of the district

LAND BANKS.

We attach great importance to the inauguration of land mortgage banks which alone can solve the question of the long-period loans required for permanent improvements. Although the co-operative societies, have to a certain extent provided cheap credit for short periods; they cannot invest for long terms, being themselves financed with the help of capital drawn from outside resources like the deposits of the Central Co-operative Bank of Bombay and the Central Co-operative Banks in the several districts. A land mortgage bank for the whole Presidency with branches in all important districts with the guarantee of the State is absolutely indispensable. The State guarantee should be for principal as well as interest, as mere guarantee for interest will create an initial distrust. A large portion of the deposits of the Postal Savings Banks and the investments in the Postal Cash Certificate can be and ought to be utilised for mortgage banks all over India by the Central Government. Apart from the fact that these banks are certain to attract a large amount of deposits, we think that the main reliance should be placed on the debentures, repayable after long periods—say 15 years as this would lessen the liability of keeping a large reserve necessitated by short-period deposits or current accounts. Funds from provincial co-operative banks, if available, may be utilized, but we doubt whether these institutions could spare much money if the primary societies multiply their functions and thus make greater demands on the resources of the provincial co-operative banks. We think the success of these banks would be assured if the Bombay Government were to supply one-third of the initial capital by buying debentures. Accepting as minimum an estimate of total agricultural indebtedness given by Sir Andrew Fraser long ago and said by him to have the concurrence of Gokhale, we have the figure of Rs. 750 crores for the whole of India; proportionately the share of Bombay can hardly be anything less than Rs. 75 crores. We think the present draft scheme of the Government working through the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bombay, should be replaced by a new scheme providing for a large Provincial Central Land Bank with a capital of not less than Rs. 75 lakhs. We also recommend the inauguration of an Industrial Bank of the type described by the Industriaal Commission.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS.

We believe that indigenous bankers are valuable auxiliaries to the joint stock banks in the Presidency Town as well as other large towns in the province; and in rural areas they are at present practically the sole agency for the financing of agriculture in all its stages, for lending for the purpose of carrying on minor industries and for supplying the wherewithal with which to meet the bare needs of subsistence in times of famine. We would deprecate therefore any attempt to suppress or even to curtail to a large extent the activities of indigenous bankers. All that is required to be done is to put a brake over their usurious lending and to curtail their other activities detrimental to rural welfare by various means including of course legislative enactment.

The co-operative societies and insurance companies have immensely stimulated prudence and forethought by inducing thousands to save who in the days before the rise of these institutions would not have thought of saving. We think there are ample facilities for investment in this province; but repeated failures of banks and the old long-standing habit of investing in jewellery and next to that in land and houses which is the legacy of centuries of insecurity are partially responsible for the feeling of nervousness with regard to banks and other modern methods of investment. The only cure is a successful administration of model banks in districts and taluka towns which would inspire greater confidence with the progress of time.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION, LAHORE.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY N. W. RY.

The North Western Railway has agreed to grant the following concession to the Exhibition at the Lahore Congress Exhibition.

That Exhibits booked from stations on the N. W. Railway to Lahore will be entitled to the concession of free return carriage over the N. W. Railway in accordance with the terms and conditions detailed in para 58, page 35 of the N. W. Railway goods tariff pamphlet 1 (No. 44) which are as follows: —

(1) On the forward journey, full tariff rates, subject in all cases to ordinary tariff conditions.

(ii) On the return journey free, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—(1) the goods or animals must have been unsold; (2) they must be consigned to the station from which originally despatched and by the same route: (3) they will be carried at owner's risk, the necessary risk-note being signed; (4) the form of certificate printed on page 49, must be obtained at the time of original despatch and must be tendered, duly filled up and signed when making application for the concession on the return journey. The certificate referred to ii(4) can be obtained from the Secretary, Exhibition Committee on application.

BOMBAY S.P.C.A.

During the month of September last the Society employed in all 44 agents, of these, 7 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and were working at Bandra. The 32 agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,473 individuals during the month.

In 1306 cases the accused were fined more or less.

In 106 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz., 196 were ordered to be sent to the hospital by the Magistrates.

In 19 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 19 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 84-12 in all. In 13 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals:—

373 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

The two agents appointed at Bandra successfully prosecuted 46 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in all cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 116 were imposed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, I.S.O., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted leave for six weeks from October 11.

Mr. W.T. Down to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, I.S.O.

Mr. H. H. Hurst to officiate as Superintendent of Police Bombay City.

Mr. Harilal Jaykisandas Kania, LL.B., to act as Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, from October 21 vice Mr. Justice K. MacKemp, Barrister-at-Law, appointed as temporary additional Judge of the Bomaby High Court or pending further orders.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the port of Bombay during the absence on deputation to the International Labour Conference Geneva, of Mr. Saiyid Munawar.

The Rev. S. W. Cameron, of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland is granted leave for seven months and nine days from June 23 to 31st January 1930.

Mr. E. G. L. MacGregor, I.C.S., is granted leave for eleven months and fourteen days from November 9 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha is granted leave for six months, and 27 days from October 31 or the subsequent date on which he my be relieved.

The services of Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc. (Eng.), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of that department from the date of his relief in the Development Department by Mr. K. S. Framji.

Miss Meherbai N. Toddywalla, M.B.B.S., is appointed honorary assistant Surgeon, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, for a period of two years from the date on which she assumes charge.

Mr. B. M. Deshpande, officiating Personal Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, on relief, to be joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Wai.

Mr. W. T. Down, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the the town of Bombay.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

The Hon. Secretaries of this Fund acknowledge the following donations collected through Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh:—

Mrs. Shantidas Askaran Rs. 250, Mrs. Yeshodabai Jamnadas Bakshi Rs. 101, Mrs. Mangalben and Mrs. Madhurekaben Mehta of Andheri Rs. 101, in memory of Mrs. Manekbai Hadesing Rs. 101, of Mrs. Kunkumbai S. Vaidya Rs. 101, Mrs. Ambutai Jugatram Vaidya Rs. 100, X Ahmedabad Rs. 80, Mrs. Sakhubai Khandke Rs. 50, Mrs. Motibai L. Doea Rs. 50, Mrs. P. M. Desai Rs. 30, Mrs. L. Salvekar Rs. 25, Mrs. P. Khare Rs. 25, Mrs. Radhabai Soman Rs. 25, Mrs. M. Amasi Rs. 20, Dr. Mrs. Rukhminibai Rs. 20, Mrs. N. Wagle Rs. 20, Mrs. Rabade Rs. 16, Mr. Janakibai Joshi Rs. 15, Mrs. S. Mehta Rs. 15, Mrs. S. Tambe Rs. 10, Mrs. Bhatavadekar Rs. 10, Mrs. Janakibai Welkar Rs. 10, Mrs. Tembe Rs. 5, Mrs. L. Bakhle Rs. 5, contributions from Sardar Guba Rs. 7, Mrs. Motibai L. Dosa Re. 50, Mrs. Rs. 5, Deccan Stores Rs. 5, Rs. 5 each from Mrs. Murariji, Mrs. Nagardas, Mrs. Kuthkar, Mrs. Deshpande, X Rs. 10, Mrs. Karatkar Rs. 3, two anonymous donations Rs. 3 each, Rs. 2 each from Mrs. Bhanushet, Pataskar, Mall, L. Thosar, and Supekar, X Rs. 20, & Miss Gauri Desai Rs. 15, total Rs. 1,301. This brings the total collections through Mrs. Deshmukh to Rs. 5,414.

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Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

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LLOYD BARRAGE WORKS.

—:o:—

Rs. 9.55 Crores Expended Upto End Of June.

The following is a brief account of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme during the quarter ending 30th June last:—

Barrage Works:—On the right bank an additional line of piles 155 ft. long was driven on the up-stream side to strengthen the cofferdam. Pumping in the cofferdam by electric pumps was in progress upto the 24th June. Four inner gate bridge concrete arches of the scouring sluices were cast, and the cut stone pilasters on the up-stream side of the 6 gate arches were raised from R. L. 203.5 to R. L. 226.5. The second season's work in the river, consisting of 10 piers from span 7 to 16, was completed upto R. L. 198 and the extraction of cofferdam piling was in progress.

On the left bank the reinforced concrete arches of the road bridge on the scouring sluices, including the filling in of the spandrels, were completed. In all 307 tons of reinforcement were placed in position in the 7 spans and 42,000 cft. of cement concrete were laid. The superstructure masonry of the road bridge arches of the scouring sluices was completed upto R. L. 213.75. The season's work, consisting of 13 spans, was completed upto R. L. 198 and the extraction of cofferdam piling was in progress.

On the right bank the cut stone work (except that in the parapet wall) of all the three canal head regulators was completed, and the superstructure masonry of the regulator of the Dadu Canal was completed from R. L. 216 to R. L. 217.75. Excavation was carried out in the downstream side of the Central Rice Canal for the apron paving and the talus pitching. 51,000 cft. of concrete paving, 26,000 cft. of pitching and 1,22,000 cft. of cement concrete blocks were laid. The downstream guide bank on the right bank was completed, except in a length of 315 ft. at the Barrage end. Good progress was made on the return end of the guide bank.

On the left bank all the road bridges' of the Rohri Canal head regulator and all the 12 inner rings and the 10 outer rings of the gate bridge arches were completed, and the remaining 2 outer rings were in progress. The road bridge arches of the head regulators of the Khairpur Feeder East and the Eastern Nara were taken in hand and 6 conterings were erected in position.

The workshops on both banks of the river were kept fully occupied with work. The foundry turned out about 60 tons of cast iron and 18 cwts. of brass and gun-metal castings. 1,072,305 units of electric power were generated during the period under report. Large quantities of cut stone required for the Barrage and regulators were made, and in addition a very large quantity of rubble lime stone was quarried.

The construction of the groyne at the mouth of the Gaj Nai was completed in the first 1000 ft. of its length, and an additional length of 200 ft. was taken in hand. The construction of the sluice for the Raj Wah was nearly completed. The clearance of Shol Nai at its head was also completed. The excavation of the now cut for the Manchar Drain through the low hills south of Sehwan was continued, and 13.23 lakhs cft. of earth-work was done during the quarter.

LEFT BANK WORKS.

In the Rohri Canal Circle the survey and designs of distributaries and miners in the Rohri Canal Nos. I and II Divisions were completed, and information for the preparation of designs for watercourses was under collection. Good progress was made with the construction of buildings, intermediate regulators and steal and masonry bridges.

In the Eastern Nara Circle the projects for remedelling the existing distributaries and minors in the Sanghro and Mirwah areas, and for distributaries and minors in the upper reaches of the Mithrao Canal were completed. Good progress was made with the excavation of the Eastern Nara cuts and the construction of the Right Containing and Left Protective Bunds, and of the flood diversion banks along the Eastern Nara, from Makhi Weir to Khipro Weir and from Khipro Weir to Thar Weir. The work of constructing the Right Containing bank from R. D. 130 to R. D. 180 and from R. D. 270 to R. D. 412 was practically completed. The head regulator over the Thar Canal and additions and alterations to the Makhi Weir were completed. The head and cross regulators over the Khipro Canal and head regulators over the distributaries ex: the Khipro Canal were also completed. Good progress was made with the group regulators.

The total amount of earthwork done is equivalent to the excavation of a channal 260 miles long, 200 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep.

The miscellaneous work done consisted of the acquisition of land, taking subsoil water observations, locating corners of rectangles, planting trees along canals and branches excavation of boundary tranches preparation of plans and estimates, fixing distance stones along channals, construction of road bridges, etc.

The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of June 1929 is approximately Rs. 9.55 crores.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

—:o:—

Governor Unveils Marble Statute At Poona.

In unveiling the marble statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Poona Railway Station on Tuesday, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:—

It is my good fortune to-day—and indeed I esteem it as a great honour—to fulfil the pleasant duty of unveiling this statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in commemoration of his visit to the historic capital of Maharashtra.

POONA AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Poona, indeed, cherishes the recollection of more than one association with the Royal Family. In coming to Poona His Royal Highness was following in the footsteps of His late Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, who, as Prince of Wales, spent three days in this City in 1875. Again, as we all know, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has bequeathed his name to more than one locality in Poona, and in one of his speeches here His Royal Highness said "The Duke of Connaught has often spoken to me of his long association with Poona and the very pleasant memories which he retains of his stay among you."

HIS MAJESTY'S SOLICITUDE

The enduring nature of such associations is like this statue of marble, standing in its firm foundation. It had a significance far deeper, far more inspiring than the commemoration of a particular day. It is here to tell us how firmly His Imperial Majesty and His Royal House stand rooted in the affections of Princes and Peoples, men of all races and creeds, within this vast Empire. In this statue will be found one more evidence of His Majesty's solicitude for every part of his Empire in sending his eldest son as his ambassador to India.

MAHARASHTRA'S LOYALTY.

The Chief of Aundh had indeed earned the gratitude of Poona by his generosity in presenting this statue to the City. We all know that the Chief Saheb is himself an artist and a noted patron of Indian Art: he has devoted the most meticulous care to every detail of this work; and the fact that it has been executed by Indian sculptors, under his immediate supervision, will add to its value as an expression of the loyal feelings of the people of Maharashtra.

At the request of the Chief of Aundh, I now unveil the statue of His Royal Highness.

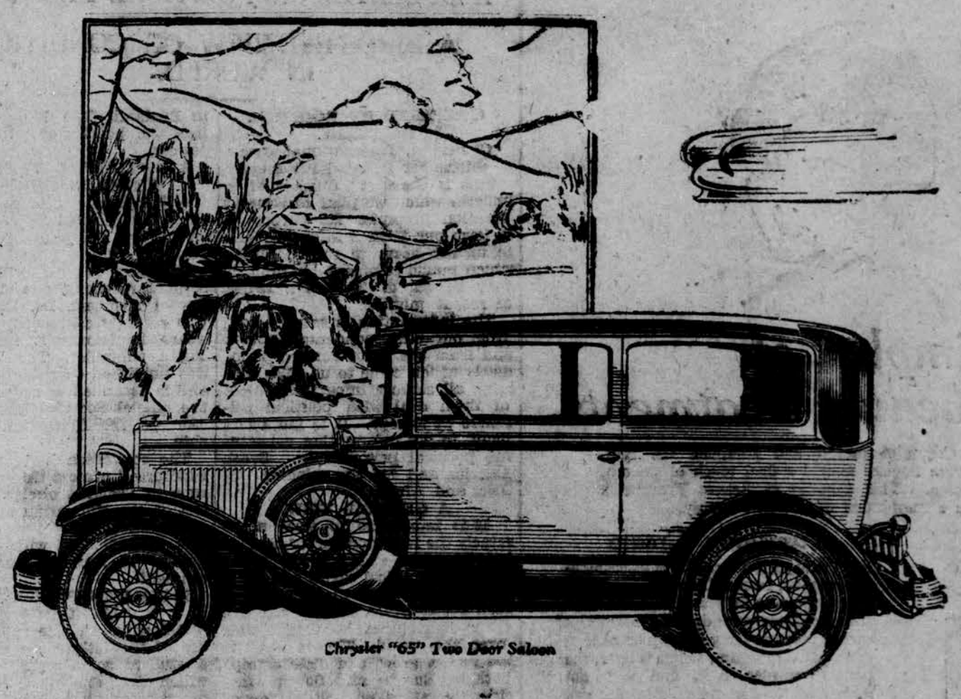
URAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

—:o:—

ANOTHER TRIP IS ARRANGED FOR SUNDAY (27TH INST.)

Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji, the originator of the Uran Colonisation Scheme for Parsis, has arranged another trip to Uran, with the two-fold purpose, viz., of celebrating of the 28th anniversary of the Uran Agiari, which falls this month, and popularising his scheme of colonisation by giving would-be colonists another opportunity of seeing for themselves the plots of land, etc.

In collaboration with Mr. Jalejar N. Bulsari, he has arranged to charter two steamers to carry 1,000 passengers. The date of the trip is fixed for Sunday (27th inst.). The first steamer (which is specially chartered) will carry 600 passengers starting from the Carnac Bunder (Ferry Wharf) at 7-30 a.m. making its returns journey at 4 p.m. The other steamer, carrying 400 passengers, will start from the same place at 9 a.m. making its return journey at 5-30 p.m. There will be full tide in the evening, so the return journey will be greatly facilitated. The programme of the trip is as under:—(1) Jashan ceremony from 10 to 11 a.m. (2) dinner between 10 a.m. to 12 noon. It will be served in the specially erected pandal to those who have bought their dinner tickets beforehand. (3) Speeches on the Scheme from 12 noon to 1 p.m. Mr M. K. Patel will preside and Messrs. Bilia, Banaji and others will speak. Plans of the proposed pier, cottages, etc., will be shown. (4) The comic skit entitled "Dhanjoo Dhatooroe" will be staged. There will be musical entertainment also, and Prof. Lentin's bag-pipe and drum band will be in attendance. The ticket for the first (specially chartered) steamer costs Rs. 2-4-0, and the tickets for the second steamer costs Rs. 2-0-0. This includes all charges for steamer fare, dinner, etc. Tickets can be had at (1) Messrs. Karani Bros., Booksellers, Bohra Bozar, Fort, (2) Messrs. Fredoon & Burjor, Dhobi Talao; or Messrs. Perry and Co., Grant Road.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Chrysler slender profile radiator—external fitments chromium plated—"air wing" fenders—rubber mountings for body—arched window silhoutte—"Silver-Dome" high compression engine using any fuel—seven-bearing crankshaft—rubber mountings for engine—hydraulic four-wheel brakes—hydraulic shock absorbers—spring ends anchored in live rubber.

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MONTESSORI SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

—:o:—

Successful Conference in Bhavnagar.

(From a correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 16.

Mr. Gijubhai Badheka of Montessori fame is fast advancing in his novel experiments in education. The second Conference of the Montessori School for children held yesterday here under the auspices of Daxinamurty Balmandir, was a great success. The total number of the little delegates between three to ten years in age exceeded 200. The Conference was presided over by Mr. Narhari Parikh of Gujerat Vidyapith and was specially attended by Mr. Jugatram Dave, the Bardoli teacher. The proceedings began with the distribution of delegate badges amongst the children.

Next followed the interesting discourse of Mr. Gijubhai which was heard by the little delegates' with great joy.

Mr. Gijubhai was followed by Montessori teachers and the message to the children from Kakasaheb Kaleikar was read and interpreted by Mr. Jugatram Dave.

The President began his address with Tagore's famous story of the Kabulliwallah and ended with an appeal to the child delegates not to forget their untouchable and poor child friends in India.

The most attractive aspect of the Conference was the lectures delivered by children between seven and ten years. Their lectures were of three to five sentences each but the elder audience received them with admiration.

The Art Exhibition of Kathiawar cloth embroidery arranged by the Conference was fairly good.

The children were given breakfast in the morning and social dinner in the afternoon.

The plays enacted by the Montessori teachers and children were successful. They showed how to dramatize little child stories of cows and crows for the training of the child's imagination.

After the stage programme the children had their drill, military march and iniatation battles. The Conference concluded with Mr. Gijubhai's appeal to the children never to forget their Balmandir and the President's concluding remarks. The Conference lasted from eight in the morning to seven in the evening.

PENALTY CLAUSES IN STATE RY. CONTRACTS.

—:o:—

Informal Discussion by Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Proceedings of an informal meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, in Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Monday last to discuss the question of penalty clauses in State Railway Contracts and kindred matters.

Members present were:—G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., President of the Chamber.

Mr. H. T. Acton (of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd)

Mr. L. D. L. Buckley (of Messrs Courtaulds (India) Ltd).

Mr. L. D. Buckley (of Messrs. Arnold & Co. Ltd.)

Mr. R. H. D. Campbell (of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.)

Mr. G. H. Cooke (of Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.)

Mr. Alexander Dick (of the United Steel Companies (India) Ltd.).

Mr. L. A. Halsall (of the Augte-Siam Corpn. Ltd.)

Mr. T. A. Harrison (of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.)

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Mr. J. S. Tilley (of Messrs. McKenzies Limited).

Mr. F. S. Woodcock (of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas) and

Mr. R. J. F. Sullivan (Secretary of the Chamber.

The President outlined the course of the conversations which he had at Simla and after an informal discussion it was decided to recommend to the Committee that the Chamber should put forward a resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon suggesting the desirability of a standard form of Railway Contract which would automatically raise the question of a revised penalty clause, and that the Chamber's representative in speaking on it could explain the case for the inclusion of a "Force Majeure" clause and possibly an arbitration clause.

The President then invited the views of the meeting in regard to the position of the Indian Stores Department with particular reference to the approaching institution of the system of the rupee-tender. The feeling of the meeting was that no action was called for on the part of the Chamber at the present time.

The President also mentioned that it had been suggested that an Engineering Sub-Committee of the Chamber should be formed and he asked those present to consider whether their interests would be furthered by such a sub-committee or whether they should form a small body amongst themselves with a view to putting up suggestions to the Committee of the Chamber as occasion arose. In either event members might rely on the Chamber doing what it could to help their interests.

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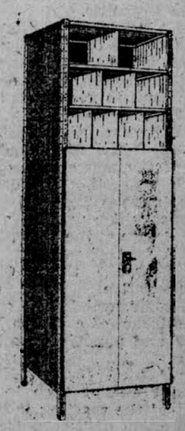

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A BULLETIN ON POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A BIRDS EYE VIEW OF CONDITIONS IN WORLD.

(PREPARED BY ROGER N. BALDWIN).

Chairman, International Committee for Political Prisoners.

This is the first number of a bulletin which we plan to issue as occasion prompts. Its purpose is to keep our friends informed, and to furnish accurate statements on which public comment or protests may be based. This is a review of recent months.

The information is secured both from our correspondents abroad and from the many foreign periodicals which come to us. We examine all sources impartially. Most of them deal with political prisoners in Europe. It is more difficult to get information concerning political prisoners in South America and in the colonies of Asia and Africa.

A GENERAL VIEW.

It is impossible to state accurataely the total number of persons imprisoned or exiled to-day solely for their political views and activities, but it has probably never been surpassed in history, nor has their distribution been so wide over the world. This is due to the recent growth of dictatorships both in Europe and South America, tolerating no political opposition, and to the rigid repression of the increasing colonial independence movements.

A good guess would put the total at over 40,000 actually in prison, with possibly twice that number of exiles and refugees, not including the thousands of those exiled within Russia and Italy.

Of these prisoners most are doubtless of the peasant and working classes,—members of organizations seeking national independence or revolutionary reforms. Thousands are from the intellectual class, notably under the dictatorships. Among all these in Europe, Communists are by far the more numerous. Socialists and anarchists are few, except in Russia. In other continents, independence advocates outnumber all others.

The repression is most severe in these countries:—

Europe.—Italy, Russia, Hungary, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Spain, Lithuania and Albania.

Asia.—Turkey, Indo-China, Korea, China and Japan.

Africa.—Egypt, all the French colonies, and the Belgian Congo.

South America.—Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Chile, Peru and Bolivia.

Australasia.—In the Dutch East Indies.

Most of the accounts of continuing political persecution come from these countries to-day. Others appear less often, though sometimes acutely.

This does not include the many industrial prisoners in all lands locked up for alleged offences in strikes. Nor does it include conscientious objectors to military service.

It is clear from the reports that political repression is least in Great Britain (at home only) in the United States, in France, Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, the British dominions, Argentine and Brazil. The countries not mentioned lie between these extremes.

A number of agencies interest themselves in combating political persecution, in seeking the release of prisoners and in raising funds for defence and relief. Chief among them is the International Red Aid with headquarters at Moscow, but organized all over Europe and in many other countries, which aids prisoners in Capitalist lands. That means anywhere except Russia It is the only well-organized international defence work. All the rest reflects only the special interest of some party or national group. The Socialist International has a commission on political prisoners which gets out bulletins and makes public protests. So does the International League for the Rights of Man in Paris, though its work is only occasional and confined to Europe.

Here are the recent facts under the heads of Political Prisoners, Conscientious Objectors, National Minorities, and the Colonies.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In the Balkans.

The Balkan states have so long been the scene of political conflict and upheaval that several agencies in Europe are organized solely to deal with repression there. Conditions are worst in Jugo-Slavia under the new dictatorship, with increasing numbers of prisoners. In Roumania, an amnesty has been voted under the new peasant government, but it is only partial, and does not apply to many serving long sentences under unusually bad prison conditions. In Bulgaria, an amnesty is under way, backed by the government.

Internal conditions in all the Balkan states except Jugo-Slavia and Albania are better, and, despite the intense nationalism and hatred between them, they are likely to get better with the influence of the change in government in England. The Balkans all reflect the politics of the great powers.

A SOCIALIST LAWYER CONVICTED IN HUNGARY.

Although Socialists are prosecuted for political activities under only a few European dictatorships and although the Socialist Party in Hungary is legal, with a parliamentary group, one of its well-known members, Dr. Eugen Kies, was recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment for publishing a pamphlet. The pamphlet was published outside Hungary, and is described as reflecting only the official Socialist Party position on the Hungarian dictatorship.

The conviction had raised a widespread protest throughout Europe in Socialist circles. A protest of the Hungarian ambassador at Washington by our committee was acknowledged with some asperity, but forwarded to his government.

SOCIALISTS PROSECUTED IN LITHUANIA.

Following an attempt on the life of the Lithuanian dictator by a student some months ago,—for which the student was shot,—many arrests have taken place of persons alleged to be implicated. The occasion has been used to attack all opponents of the dictatorship and particularly to strike at the Socialist Party. A number of its members are under indictment, and its press is severely censored. The Communist party is illegal in Lithuania.

Vigorous protests are being made throughout Europe against the extraordinary measures taken by the dictatorship.

THE NEW REPRESSION IN FRANCE.

During the last few years the French policy towards Communists and alien agitators of all sorts who have taken refuge in France, has become more severe. Freedom of political agitation, once unrestricted, is being steadily curtailed. Foreign workers taking part in strikes are expelled from the country. Several meetings of refugees in Paris, of anti-Fascists and of Bessarabians in recent months. have been broken up by the police. The office of "Humanite" Communist daily has been raided, and a new prosecutions brought against it and the "Caserne," a paper defending soldiers and sailors.

Even the distinguished Spanish exile, Prof. Edouard Ortegay Gasset, head of the Spanish League for the Rights of Man, has been recently expelled.

COMMUNIST DEPUTY CONVICTED IN POLAND.

The Polish workers opposed to the dictatorship succeeded at the last national election in getting seven Communist deputies into the assembly. The dictator, desiring their removal, influenced the assembly to hand over four of them to the courts. Deputy Baczynski was condemned to eight years' imprisonment for travelling to Russia, taking part in a Soviet conference and accepting a decoration for the former Deputy Lancucki, who is serving a sentence for his political activities.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

The situation in Russia remains unchanged. All those who organize opposition to the dictatorship, or who are suspected of being connected with organized opposition, are arrested, and either exiled or imprisoned without trial. Reports indicate a larger number of persons in exile or prison than at any time in recent years, due to the struggle in the Communist party. Large numbers of the Communist opposition have gone to join the hundreds of Socialists, anarchists, ex-aristocrats and others in the far northern camp on the Solovetski Islands in the White Sea, or in the exile places in far Siberia.

Among the prisoners are the former commander-in-chief of the Red Army of the north-west, and most of Trotsky's close associates. His former secretary is reported as having committed suicide, following forcible feeding when he hunger-struck.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

The total number of men imprisoned in the conscription countries of Europe for refusing military service probably amounts at any one time to about 500. The countries where the issue arises most frequently are Switzerland, Jugo-Slavia, Holland and Russia. In Jugo-Slavia the long conflict between the Nazarenes and the Government has apparently at last been settled by the release of most of the eight on nine hundred prisoners, and the agreement not to prosecute for further refusals of service. In Russia several hundred are in prison on short sentences, and a few score in Switzerland and Holland. All of them, with few exceptions, are members of Christian non-resistant sects.

NATIONAL MINORITIES.

In Europe some 30 million people live outside the boundaries of the countries to which they belong. Their struggle for the maintenance of their cultures, for their political rights, and in some cases for autonomy, are marked by repressions, petitions to the League of Nations for their treaty rights, and by prosecutions in Poland, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania. The worst conditions of repression are in Macedonia, the south Tyrol, and Polish Ukraine. Hundreds of Macedonians are in prison in Jugo-Slavia, and hundreds more have been slain in strife.

COLONIES.

The Trials in India.

A growing repression marks the advance of the independence movement in India, where the National Congress is on record for home-rule this year, or failing that, for independence. The British authorities have caused the arrest of some thirty young radicals in the movement, including leaders of the Trade Union Congress. They are scheduled for trial at Meerut, where the government can try them without jury.

The prosecution is causing great interest and protest not only in India but in Europe. The new Labour Government in England has refused to dismiss the case or change the place of trial. Funds for defence are being collected by the League against Imperialism, Friedrichstrasse 24, Berlin. Funds cannot be sent directly to India for fear of interception by the authorities.

EGYPT.

The dictatorship of Mahmud Pasha who is supported by the British Government in Egypt is opposed by the Wafd party in Parliament, which represents the desire for independence of the Egyptian masses. The Wafd is hoping to restore the parliamentary regime, and supports th e cause of the king as a means of breaking up the pro-British 'bloc.' They recently gained a victory in the acquittal of the nationalist leader, Nahas Pasha, by the disciplinary court of advocates. The dictator has on several occasions suppressed their papers and demonstrations, and has dissolved parliament on three oaccsions for refusing to follow the "advice" of the British high commissioner.

NATIVE REVOLTS IN THE CONGO.

The League against Imperialism describes the recent revolts in the Belgian Congo. Lands were taken from the native owners and given to concession companies. The former native owners were made to work by force in the copper mines of Katanga. As a result the fields were not cultivated and a famine broke out. Since the government offered no assistance, revolts broke out in Ruanda and Uganda. The Belgian government sent out a military expedition to quel the revolt. The leaders who escaped to Uganda were returned for trial to the Belgians by British authorities.

The conditions in the Congo are common in other African colonies.

New York.

—:o:—

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of the 11th Andhra Provincial Conference writes from Bezwada:—

"It is decided that an Exhibition of Khaddar and Swadeshi articles should be held along with the 11th 'Andhra Provincial Conference' which will take place on 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th November 1929 at Bezwada in 'Durga Kalamandiram'. All those who want to exhibit their Swadeshi articles and Khaddar should correspond with the Secretary before the 20th of October giving the details of their exhibits and also the area of the space required by them. On receiving the application together with an advance of Rs. 5 the Reception Committee will quote the charges for the space reserved for them in the Exhibition Hall. The exhibition hall is divided into small compartments of 16 eq. yards (4 x 4) each. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary."

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

Erratic Movements In Money Market.

HEALTHIER CONDITIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Oct. 18.

MONEY.

Movements in the money market were of an erratic nature. After opening at 3½ per cent., the rate for call funds rose to 4½ per cent. on Tuesday when funds were in demand for mid-month, exchange requirements. At the close, however, call money was available at 3 per cent. The trade demand shows a substantial increase of about Rs. 178 lacs owing to holiday requirements and increasing pressure for jute finance in Calcutta. The amount of tenders for three months' treasury bills has been reduced from one crore to Rs. 50 lacs from this week, and it is felt that their sale may shortly be discontinued. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3¾ per cent. two months 4¼ per cent.. three months 4¾ per cent and six months 5¼ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 11th October shows a decline of Rs. 309.15 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs 24,90,36,000 as compared with Rs 18.62 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.85, a decrease of 2.77 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 28.79 lacs, Rs 43.06 lacs and Rs. 7.69 lacs respectively. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 119.94 lacs to Rs. 16.17 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 106.10 lacs to Rs. 68.62 crores. The Bank rate stands at 6 per cent.

Gilt-edged stocks continued on the downward grade and there has been very little trade in evidence. Only a small carry-over business was done in 3½ per cent. Paper for this settlement, as ready supplies were rather plentiful The rate for ready is quoted at Rs. 67-15 and that for 6th November settlement Rs. 67-14. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan receded to Rs 101-2, 1935 to Rs. 97-12 and 1933 to Rs. 100-6. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were almost unchanged at Rs. 100-11, Rs. 101-14 and Rs. 102-14 respectively. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan fell from Rs. 106-12 to Rs. 106-7. 4 p. c. 1960-70 Loan further eased to Rs. 77-6, while 1934-37 loan remained unaltered at Rs. 90-10. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan kept at the low level of Rs. 87-8 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96-2.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 15th October 1929 Total amount offered was Rs. 20,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-12-0 and above aggregating Rs. 7,25,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs 4-14-5 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 50 lacs of 3 months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 22nd October 1929 Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 25th October 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

A distinctly steady tone characterised sterling exchance for near delivery, while the forward market was unchanged with a quieter feeling. As Government continue to buy at 1s. 5-7/8d. little improvement can be looked for in the rates, particularly for forward. Large sales are reported to have been made to Government both here and in Calcutta this week. Export bills showing have been relatively more numerous in Calcutta while cotton arrivals in Bombay have already commenced. There is a feeling that with the present climatic conditions, the cotton season will begin earlier this year. The enquiry for remittances is still limited The rate for ready T. T. is 1s. 5-27/32d. for sellers and 1s. 5-7/8d for buyers. In the forward market the following quotations obtained:—October 1s. 5-27/32d. up to 25th November 1s. 5-7/8d., 25th November to 15th December 1s. 5-29/32d., 15th December to February 1s. 5-15/16d. and March 1s. 5-29/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation further improved to Dols. 4.87 during the week. French francs appreciated to 123.85, while the Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.87 and 93 respectively.

A press communique of the 15th instant states that the sterling purchased during the week ending 12th October amounted to £155,000 and the total remittances to the Home Treasury this year are £11,080,000.

GOLD.

Conditions in the gold market were dull with prices unchanged, the rate for ready being Rs. 23-1/8d. and 22-15/16d. for ready stands at 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at one lac tolas. In London the quotations for gold declined from 84s. 11½d. to 84s. 10d. but closed at 84s. 11¼. Sovereign rates remained unaltered at Rs. 13-7-0 both for ready and 15th November settlement. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 19th October settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 18th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £37,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £82,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 15,24,808 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to bring £30,000.

The production of gold in Canada for the first half of 1929 is stated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa to have been 940,005 fine ounces, which shows an increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year, during which the production was 906.258 fine ounces.

SILVER.

The silver market presented a steadier tone during the period under review and prices recovered somewhat from the low levels reached last week. The price of ready rallied to Rs. 52-11, but receded towards the close to Rs. 52-6 per 100 tolas. Further exchanges of Indian Mint refined silver against previous purchases in London are reported this week. Some sales were effected on American account in the local market, while China banks took little interest. In Shanghai the tael fluctuated within narrow limits, but the tone there also was steadier, the highest and lowest quotations being 2/3-1/8 and 2s. 2-15/16d. The daily average offtake continues at last week's level of 100 bars with stock also unchanged at 2200 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 23-1/8d. and 22-115/16d. for ready and 23-1/4 and 23 1/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 52-11 and Rs. 52-4 for ready and 22nd October settlement and Rs. 52-13 and Rs. 52-7 for 21st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £110,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £760,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 711 bars and Rs. 176,933 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000 for Calcutta.

SHARES.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange were healthier and better prices obtained than last week. It is expected that Divali (Hindu New Year) bookings for cloth for upcountry will be good and mill shares in consequence have registered some rise in prices. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 782-8 781-4, 788-12-790; Century Rs. 325, 331-4, 337-8; Central India Rs. 483/12, 482/8; Crescent Rs. 85-90- 92/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 560, 555, 562-8, 561-4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 121/4- 123-12 122-8; Indore Malwa Rs. 373-12, 372-8, 370; Kohinoor Rs. 168-12, 165, 170; New Great Rs. 173-12 172-8, 176-4; Pearls Rs. 332-8, 328-12, 336-4; Simplex Rs. 48-12 50, and Swadeshi Rs 411-4. 417-8 418-12.

In the miscellaneous section an upward movement occurred and a considerable amount of business was transacted. Steels were the outstanding feature. Tata Defds. touched Rs. 297/8, which constitutes the highest price of this year. Ordinaries improved to Rs. 74. At the close they eased slightly to Rs. 291/4 and Rs. 73/4 respectively. Tata Hydros after opening steady at Rs. 1276/4 quietened to Rs. 1267/8; Andhra Valleys declined to Rs. 752/8 and Tata Power Ordys to Rs. 645. Alcocks also receded from Rs. 350 to Rs. 343/12. Bombay Burmahs kept steady, at Rs. 770 while Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 146/14 Bombay Steams moved to Rs. 217-8 and Scindia Steam to Rs. 12/12 Cement Shares kept steady Bundis being uoted at Rs. 18/10. Indian Cement after opening at Rs. 292/8 closed at Rs. 287/8. Katni Ordys eased slightly from Rs. 215 to Rs. 211/4 with Defds. at Rs. 725. Among railway shares Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 640 to 643/12 while other shares show no change.

Imperial Bank shares remained almost unchanged at Rs. 1382/8 with Contributories at Rs. 340. At the end they eased to Rs. 1375 and Rs. 338/12 respectively. Bank of India shares were a shade quieter at Rs. 98 while those of the Central Bank kept unchanged at Rs. 18.

The total approximate production of the steel works at Jamshedpur for the month of September amounted to 67,941 tons of pig iron, 47,113 tons of Steel Ingots and 32,205 tons of Finished steel as compared with 67,717, 50,229 and 34,210 tons respectively during the previous month.

The following table will be found interesting as the figures illustrate the steady growth in the gross earnings of the Hydro-Electric companies for the last three months.

Companies	July Rs.	Aug. Rs.	Sept. Rs.
Tata Hydros	320,254	342,657	364,334
Andhra Val.	415,443	429,066	449,915
Tata P. Co.	414,391	420,409	441,877
	11,50,088	11,92,132	12,56,123

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

There has been no special change in our market during the week but the undertone has been distinctly easy and prices are more inclined to decline. Cotton market has also a sagging tendency and in the absence of satisfactory demand prices in yarns have given way to some extent. As usual in declining markets buyers have been holding aloof and dealers have been rather nervous and are getting more and more anxious to clear their goods at the best market rates with a view to enable them to make purchases at a favourable oportunity. On the whole th e yarn market is very dull and disappointing and reports received from the consuming centres are not at all encouraging and the bulk of offers received is much too low to permit any business of importance. Ahmedabad reports a big accumulation of stocks of cloth unsold with the mills and in that market, prices of both cloth and yarn have been steadily declining. Punjab, Rangoon, Calcutta and various important markets have also been quiet with very little business doing. As the Diwali is now approaching there is hardly any hope of improvement in demand and in these circumstances prices are bound to give way further in course of time.

ENGLISH YARNS:—Prices in spot have been declining day after day on account of the absence of demand and also due to very low and declining prices in Japanese and Shanghai Yarns. Dealers have been losing very heavily and are inclined to make offers only at very low prices. Fresh forward business with Manchester is very small.

JAPANESE YARNS:—There has been a very great pressure of sales from the Japanese shippers most of which has been considered speculative and dealers have been extremely nervous on account of continued heavy decline in prices. Some of the dealers are involved in very serious losses on account of a collapse in prices of Mercerised yarns and in such circumstances fresh business is only very small.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—After a continued decline during the last few weeks the market seems to be a bit steady although the offtake has not been showing any definite improvement. Foreign advices are steady but these do not produce any good effect in local market.

INDIAN YARNS:—The strike trouble in the local mills is now more or less come to an end and the production has been steadily increasing. Unfortunately for the mills there had been a very sharp decline in prices of yarns and cloth and it is difficult to arrange fresh forward business at a reasonable margin of profit at present moment. Forward sales therefore have been small and unimportant.

The future tendency of the market seems to be not very hopeful and a further decline is bound to come before any improvement in demand takes place.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. Gulab and Co.)
KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Government Securities:—

As anticipated, the Bank rate advanced on last Thursday from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. which had an alround depressing effect on the security market. The 3-1/2 per cent. Paper dropped to Rs. 67-8 per cent. to close at 67-14 per cent., the 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan declined to Rs. 101-2 per cent. with more sellers than buyers while other securities had a simultaneous decline. A further decline in the prices of securities is apprehended. Business in the securities continue to be limited in the absence of buyers.

Railway Shares:—

This section has remained quiet. Larkhanas continue to be absorbed at Rs. 88. Upper Sinds have been a quiet but steady market while the Sind Lights are neglected.

Electric Shares:—

This section shows no material change and the business has been of an uninteresting nature. Hyderabad Electrics were done in small lots at Rs. 133 with buyers over, the Ajmers at Rs. 10-12 while the Karachi Electrics have been difficult to negotiate for the time being.

Flour Shares:—

India Flour changed hands at Rs. 110 per share with scrip still wanting. Karachi Steam Flours are enquired at Rs. 150 while Sind Flours have still some sellers.

Few Sind Lighterage can be placed at Rs. 130 per share.

Name of the Company.	Present Value. Rs.
Sind Lights	60-0-0
Sind Lighterage	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	88-0-0
Upper Sinds	84-0-0
Karachi Electrics	150-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics X-D	133-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-12-0
6. p.c. Karachi Port Trust	105-0-0
Karachi Flour Mill	150-0-0
India Flour Mill	110-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rubber and Tea	10
Ceylon Planters	27
Ceylon Rubber	48
Clunes Estates	22
Cochin Rubber	35
Eila Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	36-8
Frocester Estates	58
Hatbawe Rubber	11
Honlton Rubber	7
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande Tea and Rubber	12
Jebong Rubber	15
Kalutara Company	35
Kalutara Rubber	15
Kelani Valley Rubber	25
Langat River	22
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	190
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	22-8
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	37-8
North-Western Rubber	18
Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber	22
Rubber Growers'	32-8
Saffragram Tea and Rubber	190
Talgaswella Tea	42-8
Torrington Tea	24-8
Udabage Tea	62-8
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	10
Vogan Tea	38
Warriapolla Estate	26

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.49-1/2 cents.

KEROSENE RATES.

(BURMAH-SHELL).

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The following are the limit rates for kerosene in the local market to-day:—

	Per Case Rs.
Shell cases	8 15 6
Waterlily cases	8 11 6
Firefly cases	8 7 6
Anchor brand tins	6 11 (
Swastika brand tins	6 11 (
Rising Sun brand tins	6 9 6
Chukker brand tins	6 9 6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons	5 5 6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	5 5 6
Swan brand tins	6 1 6
Victoria brand tins	6 1 6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4 13 6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4 13 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Oct. close at 8s. 11-3/4d.—3-3/8d.
Dec. close at 9s. 3-3/4d.—3-3/8d.
Mar. close at 9s. 10-5/8d.—2-3/4d

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Dec. per bushel dolls. 1.30-1/2—1/4.
Mar. per bushel dolls. 1.38—1/4—1/4.
May per bushel dolls. 1.41-3/4—0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Our Market has ruled steady today and prices both for Ready and Forward positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/5/0 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F. B. H..
S.S. Risaldar Rs. 8/1/0 per cwt F. B. H..
S.S. Rajput Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt. F. B. H..
Shipment Sept Rs. 8/1/0 per cwt F. B. H..
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/4/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone: Steady.

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 18.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 13|16.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1|5 27|32 Oct.
D D 1|5 7|8.
T T 1|5 7|8 Nov.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1|5 29|32 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 130.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 122-1|2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.8[illegible]1|32 17th instant.
Shanghai|London 2|2 15|16 18th instant.
Japan|London 1|11 9|16 17th instant.
London|Paris 123.85 17th inst.
London|Belgium 34.870 17th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.175 17th instant.
London|Italy 93.00 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 16th inst.; £4-4-11-1|4 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 23 1|8 16th inst.; 23 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 23 3|16 16th inst.; 23 1|16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1|8 16th inst.; 49 15|16 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Moc. 6-3|16 p.c. 16th inst.; 6 5|32 p.c. 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 5|16 p.c. 16th inst.; 6 1|4 p.c. 17th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1|2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 p.c.; Nominal; 3 Mos. 3-1|2 p.c.; 6 Mos. 5 p.c.; 12 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. Little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 18.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-8.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106-6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 76.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 88/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.
5 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—6th November Settlement. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-0.
Tone of market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

3 months Discounts 6 3|32 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 1|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6-1|2 per cent.
Call Money 3 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Thre months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov 23.60 up 20.
Feb 23.65 up 21.

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKETS.

Attitude Of Wealthy America.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have reproduced the following from "Broomhall" dated 2nd Oct.:—

The outstanding event of the week has been the cotinuance of rains in Argentina, until in the end our agent at Buenos Aires was able to cable that the country has had good, general rain in all the Linseed growing regions with the exception of North Cordoba. Our agent is of opinion that the crops should recuperate considerably, which we think is a reasonable view to take; and it is fairly evident that the market takes somewhat similar views for the parcel of January Plata reported sold to Hull during the week was done at £20 17/6, a decline of 17/6 per ton, compared with the quotation of last Friday; Plata for January February shipment has sold at £20 12/6, compared with £21 10/- It is reported that Calcutta Linseed for shipment in April May (new crop) was recently sold to Buenos Aires at £21 per ton. Quotations of old crop Plata have been reduced as much as 25/- per ton by some holders, but others quote only 5/- to 10/- less money. Indian seed has declined 10/- to 12/6 per ton. Quotations on Argentine markets show only small declines for some positions, but October at Buenos Aires is down fully 15/- per ton; United States quotations are 4c. to 5c. per bushel up on the week, and the firmness at Duluth is naturally affecting the Winnipeg market. Indian weather news is none too favourable, as the monsoonal rains have been insufficient in the northwest, but the chief Linseed growing regions appear to have had a good soaking recently, which should enable the new crop to get a favourable start. Price movements in the coming months are bound to be largely governed by Argentine weather and crop reports. As already said, our agent thinks the rains should enable the crops to make a fairly good recovery, but he will give no indication of harvest outturn until it is possible to ascertain how the crops respond to the good rains we know crop conditions are good in some parts, but bad in others. We have heard an opinion from a gentleman in close touch with Argentine crop conditions that the outturn may be about 30 per cent below that of 1928, say, about 1,300,000 tons, and if Argentina harvests no more than this. World supplies must be short, for the United States will probably require some 600,000 tons, which would leave very little for Europe, say, 600,000 tons, plus 2/300,000 tons from India, whilst full requirements are 1,500,000 tons. The world position still looks favourable for sellers, but present prices are £5 to £7 per ton higher than a year ago, and if current prices are maintained, European consumers will certainly be driven to use substitutes freely, even if wealthy America buys her full requirement. The present position appears to call for much caution, until it can be ascertained how the Argentine crop is likely to turn out, and how the European demand for oil is affecetd by the higher prices. Continental advices say it is reported America has bought a big quantity of oil there.

Shipments from Argentina this week show a better total, namely, 21,100 tons, of which 15,800 tons are destined for North America, a year ago the shipment was 52,000 tons, including 2,500 tons for America India has shipped this week 1,800 tons to Great Britain and 3,000 tons to the Continent, a total of 9,800 tons, compared with 8,100 tons reported a week ago and 3,775 tons a year ago.

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 19, 1929.

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

AMANULLAH "UNFIT" TO RULE AFGHANISTAN

TRIBAL JIRGA'S VERDICT.

Nadir Khan's 'Khutba' Will Be Read At Jumma Prayers.

PESHAWAR TRADE AGENT PERPLEXED.

Robber Chief's Last Attempt To Rally Kohidamans.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 18.

The latest reports regarding the summoning of the National Assembly and the election of General Nadir Khan as the King of Afghanistan say that on the arrival of General Nadir Khan on the 15th October at Kabul a representative tribal jirga was held for the selection of a King. The jirga declared Amanullah as unfit to hold the reins of sovereignty of Afghanistan and selected General Nadir Khan unanimously. General Nadir Khan accepted the throne, though unwillingly. Subsequently the oath of allegiance was taken by all present and telegraphic messages were broadcast all over the world wishing all Afghans to take the oath of allegiance to General Nadir Khan. General Nadir Khan's 'khutba' will be read during to-day's 'Jumma' prayers in Kabul.

TRADE AGENT PERPLEXED.

Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar, who has been solidly supporting Amanullah is much perplexed and has not yet arrived at any decision.

WAIT AND WATCH.

Atsaullah Shah Bakhari, a Khilafatist leader of Punjab, addressing a public meeting exhorted the people to abstain from expressing any opinion at present on the situation in Afghanistan but asked them to watch patiently further developments in Afghanistan.

TRULY PATRIOTIC.

Mashakim, Agent and friend of General Nadir Khan, interviewed declared that Nadir Khan's assumption of power was truly patriotic and was in the best interests of Afghanistan.

PUBLIC SURPRISED.

The general public of Peshawar who are not prepared to see any other person except Amanullah as the King of Afghanistan have been taken by surprise by the selection of General Nadir Khan as King.

BACHA'S LAST RESORT.

It is believed that Jabalulsiraj which is well fortified by Bacha will form his last resort.

Kabul City is in darkness as the power house at Jabalulsiraj is in the possession of Bacha.

LOOTING IN KABUL.

Latest information regarding looting in Kabul shows that ravages occurred on 13th and 14th by a band of Wazir lashkar. Shorbazar, Shehrara Bazar, Nauabadiyat Baraki, Dehafghanan, Machinkhana Museum, Ark Fort, Royal Palace and treasury are reported to have been looted. The French Legation has also been slightly damaged. The British Legation has not been tampered with. The Legation building is carefully guarded by General Nadir Khan's soldiers.

The Habibia College has been completely burnt.

Different views are held regarding incendiarism in the Ark Fort. Some attribute it to Bacha before he escaped from the Ark while others connect it with the looting indulged in by Shah Wali Khan's men.

GREAT SENSATION.

Great sensation prevails among Kabuli Hindus in Peshawar as Shorbazar, the busiest centre of Kabul, is mainly populated by Hindus. Some casualties are also reported but details are not available. The situation is said to be well in hand and all is quiet in Kabul at present. The people are panic stricken and shut themselves up inside their houses. Complete hartal is observed in the city.—A. P.

COUNTRY CLAMOURS FOR NADIR.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 18.

A message from Moscow received here through Berlin runs as follows:—

"Country is clamouring for General Nadir Khan's arrival. His refusal will harm the country."—Free Press.

APPEAL TO SUPPORT NADIR KHAN.

Maulana Mohammed Irfan, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the press:—

"Afghan nation fully realising the delicacy of the Afghan problem considered the necessary to crown its saviour Ghazi Nadir Khan. It is a most welcome decision and obviously suits the present Afghan situation.

We sincerely appeal to Indian Mussalmans to give their wholehearted support to Nadir Khan, irrespective of personal feelings. Differences of opinion at this juncture will be fatal.

BACHA ESCAPES.

HIS FRESH APPEAL TO KOHIDAMAN.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 18.

The retreating Kohistanis have done considerable damage to the outlying buildings. The British Legation in Kabul, the main building, is stoutly defended by the Legation watchmen three of whom have been killed in repelling the attack.

Bacha narrowly escaped, making a breach in the Arq wall but he could not save his family, including his father and brother ,who have been captured by Shah Wali Khan. Bacha is reported to be making a fresh appeal to Kohidaman to give a battle to General Nadir Khan but the nature of the response is not known.—A. P.

HOW THE ARK WAS CAPTURED.

ALLEGED LOOTING OF TREASURY IN MUSEUM.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 18.

General Mohamed Sadiq who had won a number of battles previously organised a counter attack, but he was killed at the gateway of the Arq. The Arq was bambarded and an entry was gained by scaling the walls. The moment the Arq was captured Nadir Khan's lashkar looted the treasury in the museum of Amanullah's Dilkush Palace and firearms. It is also reported that bags of Russian gold were found. Shah Wali Khan overlooked the looting as he wished to save the civil population in the city from loot. The main Kabul bazar has been closed for many days.

Nadir Khan arrived at Kabul after the looting in the Arq.—A. P.

HAS BACHA SURRENDERED?

RUGBY, Oct. 18.

General Nadir Khan who arrived in Kabul this week has been proclaimed King of Afghanistan. The fate of Bacha-e-Saqao whose forces have been defeated is uncertain but he is stated to have surrendered to Nadir Khan's troops.

Nadir Khan is the fourth occupant of the Afghan Throne within a year. Amanullah who is now in Italy abdicated in face of a revolution last year and his brother Inayatullah who succeeded him for a few days was dethroned by Bacha-e-Saqao, one time Afghan outlaw who proclaimed himself Amir Habibullah.

Nadir Khan who is related by marriage to Amanullah was at one time Commander-in-Chief of Afghan Army and afterwards War Minister. Five years ago he went to Paris as Afghan Minister but resigned through ill-health after two years. He emerged from retirement in South France at the beginning of the year and returned to Afghanistan in March. Prior to the recent successful offensive against Habibullah three efforts had been unsuccessful.—B. O. W.

AFGHAN REFUGEES' APPLICATIONS.

GOVT. OF INDIA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

A communique states:—

As a result of the recent changes in the situation in Afghanistan, applications are beginning to come in from some Afghan refugees and British subjects for permission to enter Afghanistan. While the Government of India hope that the restoration of peace and establishment of a generally recognised Government may not be far distant, it seems desirable to point out that the situation is still far from clear. The roads are not yet opened and must continue to be unsafe for some time. Moreover a free grant of permission to enter Afghanistan and especially to Afghan refugees in India, or elsewhere, might in many cases be the cause of serious embarrassment to the General Afghan Government when it is ultimately established. It would be, of course, necessary to consult that Government regarding the return of any important refugees.—A.P.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NADIR KHAN.

To-day's Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, a mass meeting of the citizen of Bombay will be held at "Chota-Kubrustan" near Play-House, to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate General Ghazi Nadir Khan, the new elected Ameer of Afghanistan on his eventful success.

JUTE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS.

Break Down In Negotiations.

ORIENT MILL COMPLETELY CLOSED DOWN.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Following the breakdown of negotiations between the Manager and deputations from workers 3,400 men employed at Orient Jute Mill at Budge Budge went on strike and the mill is entirely closed down. There are now over 7,000 men on strike at Budge Budge as 4,000 workers at oil depots have been on strike since August 21, when they came out in sympathy with jute mill strikers.—A.P.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Sir Fazli To Succeed Sir M. Habibullah?

LONDON, Oct. 17.

It is understood that Sir Fazli Hussain will succeed Sir Mohammed Habibullah in the Viceroy's Council.—Reuter.

Palestine Refugees Reach Paris *En Route* To New York.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Paris.—As a sequel to recent disorders in Palestine parties of refugees from Palestine are arriving here "en route" to New York.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO FIRING ON VOTERS.

Student Shot.

ALLEGED INSTIGATION OF SECRET SOCIETY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Pola (Italy).—Vladimir Gortan, the Italian Slovene student was shot this morning. In the course of the trial evidence was given that firing on the voters was inspired by a Serbian secret society of Orjuna which was alleged to have been responsible for many political outrages before the war, especially against Austria culminating in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Serajevo.—Reuter.

F. J. DAVAR BACK FROM THE ANDES TO NEW YORK.

After a silence of nearly three months we have again heard from the wonderful Indian globe cyclist, F. J. Davar. This time we are glad he has published a small book detailing his remarkable tour, "Cycling over the Roof of the World." The said roof is not as one might ordinarily think the Pamirs. It is a journey over the mighty Andes at an elevation of 1712 feet above the sea level. Sven Hedin, the world famous explorer characterises the publication as a record of the "most admirable achievement." It has won the unstinted approbation of Dr. Hugo Eckner and Count Falix Luckner the "Sea-Devil." The journey was accomplished in company of his young Hungarian companion whose photograph along with Davar's appears on the first page. There is a chart showing the plan route of the entire journey. There is no doubt that cycling on the top of the great mountain range at an average attitude of 1600 feet above the sea level is not unlike the adventure of crossing the Himalayas. The book which is published in New York is illustrated. One of the most sombre pictures is that of a relic from an ancient cave in Peru showing a human skeleton. The grand cycle tour of F. J. Davar and his companion G. Szatajanik is an event in the history of Indian adventure. It has evoked just appreciation of the American press. The dainty book is priced Rs. 2 and can be had of the office of the Iran League. We congratulate young robust India,especially the Parsis, on the unique physical achievement of Mr. F. J. Davar.

Defeat Of Premier Bruce Confirmed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Melbourne.—It is definitely established that Premier Bruce has been defeated.—Reuter.

PARVATI SATYAGRAHA.

(Continued from Page 1.)

for themselves and also try as far as possible to induce their friends to do the same.

(3) That if private efforts did not succeed within the above period the negotiators Mr. Kelkar and others will publish a summary report of their efforts and the Satyagrahis will be at liberty to recommend their efforts in their own way leaving the negotiators to determine their future attitude as they may think best.

It is stated by Swami Anand that he has got an assurance from Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, L. B. Bhopatkar and S. M. Mate that they have agreed to press the above basis before the trustees of the Parvati Temple for the latter's acceptance. The Satyagrahis and their supporters have consented to withhold the campaign of Satyagraha for a period of (15) days and to allow the necessary atmosphere for the negotiations to prevail. Thus the decision was arrived at having been finally agreed upon by the parties concerned during the small hours of this morning.

The Satyagrahis then issued leaflets announcing the suspension of the Satyagraha which were distributed throughout the city early this morning. It is now hoped that the negotiators will succeed in getting the terms of settlement accepted by the trustees of the Parvati Temple thus rendering recommencement of Satyagraha unnecessary.

Bulletin has been issued that Princess Royal has gained in strength in past week. Local condition remains quiescent.—Reuter.

ROCK PAINTING OF S. AFRICA.

Indian Influence In Pre-Historic Art.

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGIST'S LECTURE.

"Indian influence in pre-historic rock-painting of South Africa" was the theme of a very instructive address given to an interested audience by Frof. Leo Frobenius, the well-known Archaeologist of Frankfurt, Germany, who has been on a research visit to India after having made successful archaeological explorations in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia, on Friday evening at the Lecture Hall of the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University. The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern slides depicting rock-paintings of South Africa in ancient times.

Prof. K. T. Shah who introduced the learned Archaeologist remarked that Prof. Frohenius of South African fame appeared to him like the new "Avatar" of those ancient travellers who more than anybody else were responsible in bringing about the cultural contact of different civilizations in different lands.

Prof. Frobenius, in his preparatory remarks, told his audience that these rock-paintings were made by "bushmen." In his explorations made in 1914 in Sahara he had found paintings which dated back to a period 500 B.C. Tools of Stone Age were found in abundance in the lower part of South Africa. The specimens of rock-paintings were very much alike in South Africa and East Spain. A majority of these paintings in South Africa depicted the worship of the Rain God. By means of lantern slides the Professor showed some of the rock-painting belonging to different ages.

TO PLACATE PUBLIC OPINION.

Thakore Saheb Of Wadhwan's Welcome Move.

WADHWAN, Oct. 18.

By a special notification issued this afternoon His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has been pleased, to appoint a committe of enquiry with Mr. Manilal Kothari as Chairman and Seth Noorbhai Mulla Husseinalli Dedanwalla (Bombay merchant) and Chhotalal P. Oza, B.A., LL.B. (Wadhwan Camp) as members with full powers to investigate and report on certain allegations contained in two resolutions passed at a public meeting held on the 7th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Manilal Kothari. Mr. Dharamshi Somchand Seth has been appointed as Secretary to the Committee.

The resolutions which Mr. Kothari personally placed before His Highness in his interview with him on the 9th instant allege among other things (1) that the police without justifiable reasons or a magisterial order dispersed by force a public meeting held on the 5th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Fulchand Shah, (2) that the police beat and wrongfully arrested certain prominent workers and (3) that the District Magistrate's order which was subsequently promulgated was illegal.—A.P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18

Fire broke out at 10-30 p.m. in film room of Globe Theatre in Lindsay Street. It is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of film. As soon as the fire broke out spectators vacated the theatre hall. The Fire brigade was informed immediately and the fire was brought under control in about 20 minutes.

Damage of over Rs. 50,000 was done by fire at Globe Theatre last night. Fire was located in a room on the second floor which had been used for storing films.—A.P.

ALL'S NOT WELL WITH MEERUT PRISONERS.

Nimbkar Challenges Mr. Roy Chaudhary's Statement.

"NEVER INTERVIEWED ALL ACCUSED."

Objection To Col. Rahman's Giving Evidence.

MEERUT, Oct. 18.

Col. Rahman, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Meerut Jail, was the only witness examined to-day at the resumed hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Witness identified the handwritings of the accused on many exhibits tendered hitherto. Witness had not concluded his evidence when the Court rose for the day.

OBJECTIONS RAISED.

Mr. K. C. Chakravarthy raised an objection in regard to the evidence of Col. Rahman on the ground that he was not a handwriting expert. Mr. Sinha also raised an objection submitting that as the jail superintendent Col. Rahman enjoyed a position of confidence regarding the accused who were in and as such he should not be utilised in this way by the prosecution. Magistrate noted the objection and allowed the evidence.

PRESS STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

Accused Nimbkar drew the attention of the Court to the interview given by Mr. K. C. Chaudhry, Bengal, and published through the Associated Press and said the statement made by Mr. Roy Chaudhry that the accused had no complaints whatever to make as regards diet or treatment was far from correct. As a matter of fact Mr. Roy Chaudhry had no interview with all the accused and had no talk whatsoever on these matters. He had interviewed one of the accused who might be his relative and as such he had no business to put this statement in the mouth of all the accused. He might give out his own opinion.

NO CERTIFICATE THROUGH NOMINATED M.L.C.

Nimbkar also objected to the statement of Mr. Roy Chaudhry to the effect that the accused spoke very highly of Col. Rahman and Mr. Robertson, Police Superintendent. Nimbkar said they did not like to give a certificate to Col. Rahman and Mr. Robertson through Mr. Roy Chaudhry, a nominated member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Nimbkar requested the magistrate to ask the Associated Press correspondent to contradict this statement.

Accused Kishorilal Ghose said unfortunately he happened to be a relative of Mr. Roy Chaudhry and he could well make it clear that he had no talk with Mr. Chaudhry regarding this matter.

A. P. MAN EXPLAINS.

Mr. P. N. Joshi representing the Associated Press explained to the Magistrate that he got an interview from Mr. Roy Chaudhry and sent it for publication. He produced the manuscript of the interview in the handwriting of Mr. Roy Chaudhry and said he did not not know the correctness of the statement.

The Magistrate requested the Press to issue Nimbkar's contradiction.—A. P.

SHADOWED BY POLICE AFTER RELEASE.

Question About Surveillance Of Mr. M. P. Gandhi.

AMROHA, Oct. 17.

Chaudhry Dharmvir Singh, M. L. C., an under-trial prisoner in the Meerut Conspiracy case, has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved in the coming session of the U. P. Legislative Council which meets on October 21.

"Is it a fact that Mr. Mathra Parshad Gandhi, a resident of Jhansi, who was released in November, 1926, from Lucknow Central Prison, was put under strict surveillance of the Jhansi Police till he left for Shivpuri in Gwalior State?"

"Is it a fact that the U. P. Police has sent instructions to the Gwalior Police to the effect that Mathra Parshad Gandhi is a dangerous man who must be put under surveillance and not allowed to leave his place without giving information to the police as to where he wishes to go?"

"Will the Government be pleased to state what has Mr. Mathra Parhad Gandhi done after his release from jail to justify the police in considering him to be a dangerous man and in continuing surveillance on the line?"

"Will the Government state if it is in a position to instruct the Gwallor Police to discontinue the surveillance on Mr. Gandhi?"—Free Press.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

(Continued from page 1).

their relations and friends whom they are keen on seeing. "Our courtesy" said the Public Prosecutor "is always at the disposal of all humane considerations and sedative measures".

ANXIOUS TO EXPEDITE CASE.

Bhagat Singh, on behalf of the accused, said they themselves were anxious to expedite the case but the difficulty was inspite of the promises and the Government communique, they were not given facilities to interviews. The Magistrate said he would recommend the application to the higher authorities and hoped to pronounce the result to-morrow.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD PARSI ANJUMAN AFFAIRS.

Trustees' Charge Of Defamation Fails.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Rai Sahib Mahendra Prasad City Magistrate, Allahabad, acquitted to-day, Mr. Goodrej Shapoorji, a member of the Allahabad Parsi Zoroastrian Anjuman, who was charged with defamation by Messrs. A. S. Guzder and S. R. Gandhi, Ex-Trustees of the Anjuman, the allegation being that the accused in the course of his speech made at a meeting of the Anjuman, had asserted that the Trustees were criminally negligent and that the funds of the Anjuman were misappropriated.—Free Press.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The report for October 17th is as under:—

"In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh district returns 10 attacks and 3 deaths and Nasik 17 attacks and 3 deaths.

In Sind, Karachi district reports 7 cases and 3 deaths, Hyderabad 1 case and 1death and Nawabshar 2 cases and 1 death.

Upto the week ending 12th October, 26,776 persons were inoculated in the West Khandesh and Nasik districts and 114,922 persons in Sind.

SIR ATUL GIVEN EXTENSION.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India, has been given an extension till April 1931.—A. P.

HON. SIR G.H. HIDAYATALLA ON TOUR.

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, General Member, will leave Poona on October 31 on a tour to Sind. The General Member will visit Mirpurkhas, Hyderabad, Karachi, Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Jacobabad. He will return to Bombay on November 26.

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